

Talks Start March 15

U.S.-Hanoi Aid Unit to Meet in Paris

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP)—The United States and North Vietnam announced today that the Joint Economic Committee to study postwar reconstruction aid to Hanoi will begin its meetings March 15 in Paris.

The brief announcement also disclosed the names of the three middle-level U.S. officials and the three North Vietnamese members of the commission, established after presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger visited Hanoi last month.

A White House spokesman in reading the joint announcement

to newsmen, said the commission was assigned the task of examining "the full range of economic contacts and relations... that might develop between the United States and North Vietnam."

But the panel's main task will be to lay the groundwork for eventual U.S. aid in reconstructing war-damaged facilities. President Nixon has said he would seek congressional approval for the Indochina-wide reconstruction program.

The proposed aid to Hanoi is generating controversy on Capitol Hill and Mr. Nixon has not

said when he would send his specific proposals to Congress. The three U.S. members of the commission are Maurice Williams, deputy administrator of the Agency for International Development; John Mossler, former chief of AID's Saigon mission; and Donald E. Syrud, special assistant to the secretary of the Treasury for international affairs.

The three North Vietnamese members are Finance Minister Dang Viet Chau; Vice-Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, and the deputy chairman of the state planning committee, Le Khac. The White House said the commission's initial meeting will be held in the same conference hall where the Vietnam peace accord was signed on Jan. 27.

One day after Mr. Kissinger ended his Feb. 10-13 talks in Hanoi, a joint communiqué was issued saying both sides agreed to establish the commission and said it "will be charged with the task of developing the economic relations" between the two countries.

The communiqué made no specific reference to future trade, but officials acknowledged that it might be discussed by the commission.

Minesweeping Continues
WASHINGTON, March 8 (Reuters)—U.S. minesweeping helicopters have swept the Halphong harbor channel to within sight of the area where several freighters are anchored, the Defense Department said today.

The minesweeping operation was resumed on Tuesday after a week's delay caused by a dispute over the release of U.S. prisoners of war.

Pentagon spokesman Jerry Friedman said several thousand mines were laid following the order given by President Nixon in May to seal off North Vietnamese ports. About one-third were laid in the Halphong channel and adjoining waters.

Meetings are being held with Hanoi officials on the training of North Vietnamese in clearing inland waterways of mines, Mr. Friedman said.

U.S. Tells Laos That Its Drive Against Reds Violates Truce

By Malcolm W. Browne

SAVANNAKHET, Laos, March 8 (NTT)—American officials have quietly, but firmly, complained to Laotian military officials about at least one continuing government army operation that appears to be a clear violation of the cease-fire accord.

Military sources said the operation in question is directed against positions that have been held by the Communist-led Pathet Lao for a decade or more east of Thakhek, an important town on the Mekong River border between Laos and Thailand.

In recent months, Thakhek has been besieged by Pathet Lao and North Vietnamese forces, which at times seemed on the verge of taking the city. About 15,000 of Thakhek's residents fled to Savannakhet and 10,000 others went to Vientiane.

But by the time the Laotian cease-fire went into effect two weeks ago, government forces had

pushed back the Communists all around Thakhek and had eliminated any real danger to the town.

Since then, sources say, government troops, strongly backed by Royal Lao Air Force fighter-bombers, have been driving deep into Communist-held areas. Communities displaying Pathet Lao flags have been regularly bombed.

It is understood that American military men, who had technically been serving as assistant embassy attaches, but who actually helped Laotian troops guide American combat planes to targets during the war, have been withdrawn from Thakhek. The withdrawal is seen as a gesture of American annoyance at the continuing government offensive, making it clear to Laotian commanders that no Americans will be present to relay requests for American air strikes.

In many parts of this region of southern Laos, where fighting was heaviest just before the cease-fire, opposing sides have been cautiously fraternizing with each other, exchanging drinks and talking.

Saigon, Viet Cong To Open Political Talks March 19

PARIS, March 8 (AP)—The Saigon government and the Viet Cong agreed today to open political discussions on the future of South Vietnam March 19 in a chateau at the outskirts of Paris.

Nguyen Phuoc Thiep, chief of the Saigon delegation, and Dinh Ba Thui, head of the Viet Cong negotiators, agreed to final procedural details during a short meeting in the International Conference Center where the Vietnam peace talks were held.

Further meetings will be held in the Chateau de La Celle St. Cloud, west of Paris.

One of the principal tasks of the political negotiators will be to set up a three-tier National Council of Reconciliation which is to organize elections.



CHAOTIC SCENE—Outside Old Bailey after bomb planted in car (center) exploded and blew out the front of the court building at right and wrecked the pub to the left.

2 London Bombs Kill 1, Injure 200

(Continued from Page 1)

car as the area was cleared, was thrown across the street. By tonight, most of the injured in both explosions had been treated for shock and cuts and released. About 20 remained for further treatment, some with severe injuries.

All four bombs—including the two defused—had been set to go off an hour before Mr. Heath was scheduled to meet Liam Cosgrave, the new premier of the Irish Republic and a firm opponent of the IRA.

Authorities said the bombings must have been planned well before the announcement of Mr. Cosgrave's visit, announced only two days ago. They said the main purpose appeared to be to cast a shadow over the Northern Ireland voting, where Protestants, who outnumber Catholics by two to one, are expected to give overwhelming support to the province's ties with Britain.

Moreover, the IRA is intent on serving notice to the British government that, despite the blows from security forces, it still has the power to strike.

Before today, with one exception, the IRA had confined its terrorism to Northern Ireland. A car explosion 13 months ago killed seven persons at the sprawling military camp at Aldershot, 35 miles southwest of London. The IRA's Official wing, which denied responsibility for today's blasts, claimed credit for that tragedy.

British officials have long feared the possibility of terrorists turning their focus on Britain. Their concern tonight was whether this was a "one-day attack" because of the Ulster voting or the start of a campaign.

Downing Street Barred
New security measures were imposed immediately in central London. Barricades went up at the entrance to Downing Street, preventing tourists from approaching the door of the prime minister's residence.

Police said that special security measures, ordered because of the Ulster plebiscite, led to the discovery this morning of the car outside Scotland Yard. Two police officers, members of a special patrol group, found a 150-pound gelignite bomb under the back seat of a stolen Ford Cortina. With that discovery at 8:40 a.m., Scotland Yard issued a warning to the public: "We wish to put out an urgent appeal about the danger of car bombs being found in the central London area."

Strike Interrupted
LONDON, March 8 (AP)—Hundreds of hospital workers in central London ended a strike today to help the victims injured in the bomb blasts. But 20,000 train engineers maintained their 24-hour stoppage that brought chaos to commuter services throughout Britain. London's streets were jammed with crawling cars.

Immediately after the explosion, hospital auxiliary workers who have been on strike to protest the government's anti-inflation measures, were ordered by their labor union to go back to work in London.

Meanwhile, Gas Board officials said that if gas workers escalated

their three-week strike, 400,000 more homes would have to be cut off at midnight Sunday. Workers were considering government proposals to end their strikes, which have already cut gas supplies to offices, schools and 55,000 homes.

Trade union leaders plan a one-day national strike next month that could paralyze British industry and commerce.

Witnesses said the blast was tremendous.

"The windows around me just disintegrated," Mr. Moon said. "I looked out and saw a huge pall of black smoke. When it cleared, I saw people writing on the ground covered in blood. The wreckage of cars that had taken the full blast."

"Flaming Smoke"

A guard in the Old Bailey said that he was buried from his feet by "a sheet of flaming smoke."

On the sloping street in front of the Old Bailey, a badly injured man was eased gently from the wreckage of his car. A nurse dragged another victim, who, bleeding profusely from the rent of water gushing out shattered pipe.

Across the road, every person on the front of a tall building was broken, some typists with shards as they fled. Trails of blood spattered offices.

The man, who declined to be identified, added: "I was dead. I was rolled over. I know how many times."

"All around me were men and officials screaming and crying. The place was strewn with debris and splintered glass."

Judges hearing cases immediately adjourned them. Amid the confusion, one usher in Court 10 maintained impressive calm.

"When the bomb exploded, everyone threw themselves to the floor. Then judges rose to their feet. I saw Salmons, the upstanding, then I ushered the judge to the court."

Among the luckiest was a party of Kent schoolchildren in London at the sight. A man stopped his car 30 yards from the court, shouting to the driver: "Christ's sake, get the kids out of here."

The children, all under 11 off and ran. Ten seconds the bomb went off. The knocked some from their feet others were cut by flying.

But none was seriously hurt. On the sloping street in front of the Old Bailey, a badly injured man was eased gently from the wreckage of his car. A nurse dragged another victim, who, bleeding profusely from the rent of water gushing out shattered pipe.

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The Havoc of a Bomb Blast In a Quiet Pub, Office Block

LONDON, March 8 (AP)—In the crowded pub and offices around the Old Bailey just before 3 p.m. today, the talk was about the explosion that "might have been" at New Scotland Yard during the morning. Then, suddenly, glass splinters of metal smoke and the screams of the wounded.

Eddie Moon, 53, who was working on the north floor of an office block overlooking the Old Bailey Criminal Court, said today: "Now I know exactly what they must feel like in Northern Ireland."

A bomb alert spread by word of mouth around the court seconds before the explosion. But there was no time to warn drinkers in the two pubs across the street—George and the Maple and Shump.

Adrian Webster, 22, a bartender in the George, said: "The explosion blew the front right off the pub. We were all blown over. One man had blood all over his face. Police were milling about on the scene almost immediately. My stomach turned right over."

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WEATHER

	C	F
ALGERIA	15	59
AMSTERDAM	10	50
ANTWERP	10	50
ATHENS	12	54
BELGIUM	10	50
BELGRADE	10	50
BERLIN	10	50
BUDAPEST	10	50
CARLSRUHE	10	50
COPENHAGEN	10	50
DUBLIN	10	50
FRANKFURT	10	50
GENEVA	10	50
HAMBURG	10	50
HELSINKI	10	50
LONDON	10	50
LUXEMBOURG	10	50
MOSCOW	10	50
MUNICH	10	50
PARIS	10	50
PRAGUE	10	50
ROME	10	50
ST. PETERSBURG	10	50
VIENNA	10	50
ZURICH	10	50

Ellsberg Prosecutor Attempts to Discredit CIA Aide's Data

By Sanford J. Ungar

LOS ANGELES, March 8 (UPI)—A Justice Department prosecutor sought yesterday to discredit a Central Intelligence Agency's school of estimating the number of Communist forces fighting in Vietnam.

David R. Nissen, the chief government attorney in the Pentagon papers trial, suggested that CIA guidelines were followed, but that the CIA's estimates of the number of Communist forces fighting in Vietnam might have been inflated.

Mr. Nissen was cross-examining Samuel A. Adams, a CIA intelligence analyst, who testified yesterday that U.S. military officials in Vietnam had issued reduced estimates of the opposing forces, which were actually increasing in number in the late 1960s.

The point is important in the case because the figures are cited in some of the top-secret Vietnam policy documents leaked by the defendants, Daniel Ellsberg and Anthony J. Russo Jr., including a

1968 memo by Gen. Earle Wheeler, then chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, assessing the effects of the Communists' Tet offensive.

If the statistics were accurate, it would lend credibility to government witnesses who said that disclosure of the documents could have endangered the U.S. "national defense."

Mr. Adams and other defense witnesses contend that the disclosure was "virtually useless" to foreign nations.

Mr. Adams has been at the center of an internal government controversy for several years over who should be included in calculations of the "enemy order of battle" in Vietnam.

The order of battle is the estimate that an army gives of the number of troops opposing it in combat.

Under questioning by Mr. Nissen, Mr. Adams acknowledged yesterday that the CIA's responsibility in the area was "cloudy" while the U.S. Military Assistance Command in Vietnam had a clear mandate to file monthly reports on the subject.

Report Finds VA Hospitals in Bad Shape

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP)—Congressional investigators say there is a pattern of neglect in a nation's veterans' hospitals at endangers the well-being of thousands of thousands of veterans.

They allege that an ailing veteran must wait weeks or months for admission to one of the 168 Veterans Administration hospitals. Once there, they say, he is likely to suffer from cramped quarters and may seldom see a nurse. Conditions at some hospitals were reported to be so bad that a patient may leave worse shape than when he was admitted.

Those were the conclusions of a confidential report prepared for the House Appropriations Committee by its staff investigators. The investigators said their conclusions were based on interviews with VA officials in Washington and at 14 VA hospitals throughout the country and examinations of VA records.

VA administrator Donald R. Johnson promised a detailed response to the appropriations subcommittee currently conducting hearings on the VA budget.

Allegations Denied

He denied the allegations of neglect and maintained that VA hospitals are treating more patients better, primarily because of increased reliance on outpatient care.

Ultimately, the report said, the blame falls on the White House Office of Management and Budget for refusing to allow VA hospitals to hire more nurses, employees to help with the extension of hospital facilities.

The OMB, in the interest of saving money, may even force VA hospitals to close by 1975 and may intend to force the VA out of the hospital business entirely, the report suggested.

There was a blip in the courtroom when Judge W. Mett Byrne Jr. discovered that Mr. Russo had added "the people" to Mr. Adams' chart of the components in the Vietnam Communist forces.

"This case is not being tried in a humorous vein," the judge said. "The defendant said he was 'not trying to be humorous,' but was attempting to 'reach out' to the jury."

After a conference with his attorney, Leonard I. Weinglass, Mr. Russo apologized. Judge Byrne told him that "any future such conduct will be dealt with in a way other than just a warning."

The next scheduled defense witness is McGee Bundy, president of the Ford Foundation, who served as national security adviser to the late President Kennedy and Johnson.

Mass Transit, Urban Development Stressed in New Nixon Message

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP)—President Nixon urged Congress today to permit state and local governments to tap \$3.5 billion of federal highway funds during the next three years to improve mass transit systems.

In a special message on community development, Mr. Nixon said the money would be earmarked "for urban transportation needs, including capital improvements for bus and rapid rail systems."

Another feature of the message was a call for a Better Communities Act to provide states and communities with \$2.5 billion a year of special revenue-sharing money "to be spent as they desire" to meet development needs.

Until the proposed legislation could take effect on July 1, 1974, Mr. Nixon said, "funds already available to the Department of Housing and Urban Development will be used to maintain and support community development."

He called anew for the creation of a Department of Community Development "which would pull under one roof various programs now in the Departments of Housing and Urban Development, Transportation, Agriculture and other agencies."

Strongly criticizing present federal housing programs, many of which he suspended in January, Mr. Nixon said: "In pursuing our goal of decent homes for all Americans, we know that better means are needed than the old and wasteful programs, programs which have already obligated the taxpayer to payments of between \$63 billion and \$85 billion during the next 40 years, are not the answer."

He added that "within the next six months, I intend to submit to the Congress my policy recommendations in this field, based upon the results of that study."

House Curbs Secrecy by Panels

WASHINGTON, March 8 (UPI)—Heeding the demands of reformers, the House voted yesterday to sharply limit closed sessions of its committees. The vote was 376 to 87.

The latest House reform, coming just a day after a Senate decision of a similar proposal, ended the contrast between the two houses of Congress—the addition-bound Senate and the House, where ferment for change is running deep.

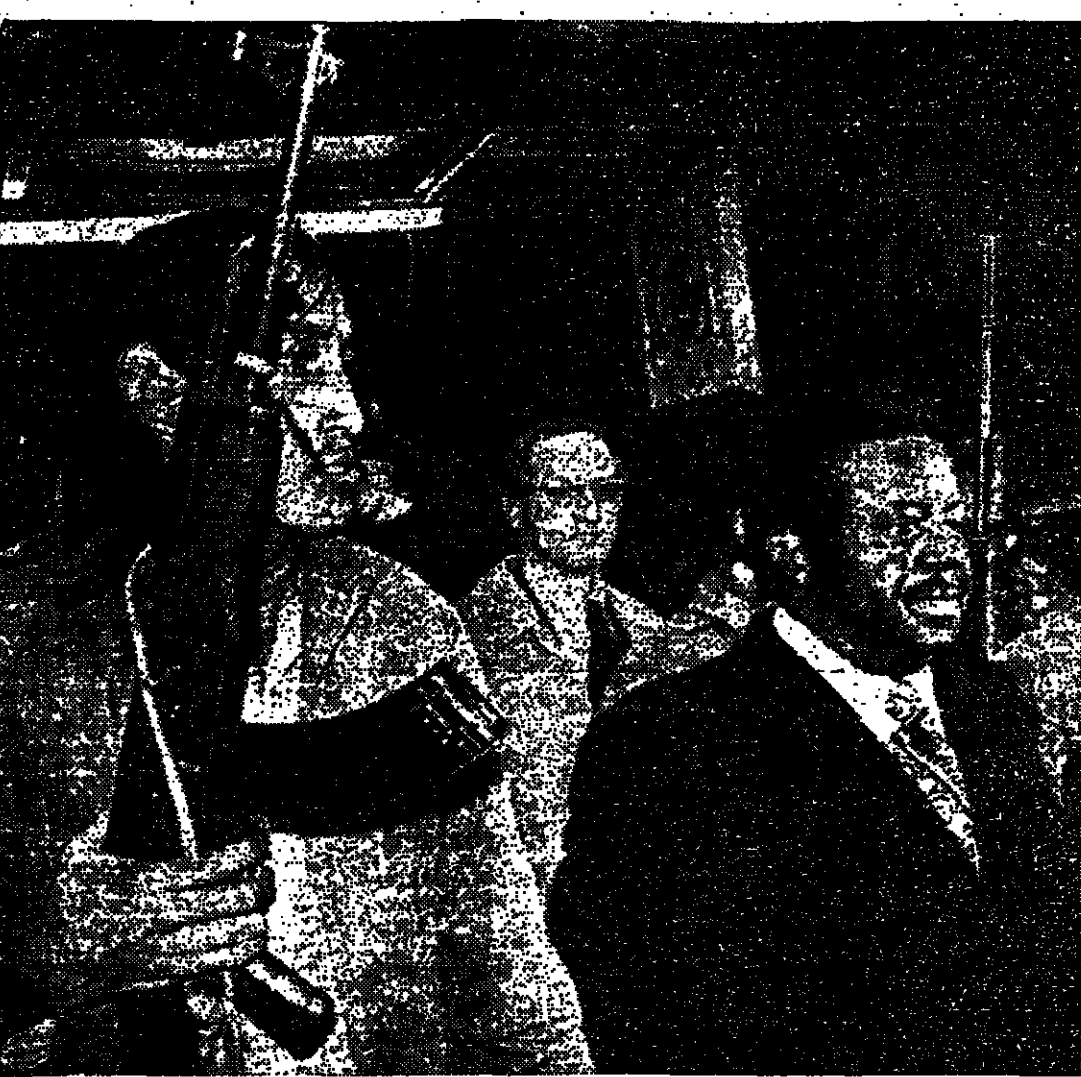
The new rule, sponsored by Rep. Dante Fascell, D., Fla., is expected to sharply limit the number of committee sessions being both the press and the public.

The new House rule governing committee sessions provides the following:

● All hearings must be open unless the membership of a committee or subcommittee, by a roll-call vote with a quorum present, votes to close a session because testimony or other evidence might "endanger the national security."

● All committee or subcommittee markup sessions—at which votes are taken section by section on a bill—must be open unless a committee, by roll-call vote with a quorum present, votes to close them.

It, in effect, shifts the burden to those demanding closed sessions. Most committees, in both the Senate and House, traditionally mark up bills in closed session, without formal votes on whether those meetings be opened or closed.



SUPPORT—The Rev. Ralph David Abernathy is escorted by armed Indians on a visit to Wounded Knee camp Wednesday night. Rev. Abernathy, head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, voiced support for the militants, who began occupation Feb. 27.

Before U.S.-Indian Showdown

Women, Children Evacuate Wounded Knee

WOUNDED KNEE, S.D., March 8 (AP)—Women and children were being evacuated from this historic Indian village today as the deadline neared on the U.S. government's ultimatum that 200 male Indians end the take-over that they began at gunpoint 10 days ago.

Seven inhabitants held as hostages for the first four days of the sit-in, were to join the evacuation. They had refused to leave their homes after being released by their Indian captors Friday.

In the face of yesterday's government ultimatum, the 200 Indians involved in the take-over vowed later yesterday that they were "prepared to die" in their campaign for reforms in U.S. and tribal administration of Indian affairs on the Pine Ridge reservation, of which Wounded Knee forms a part.

The Justice Department set a deadline of 6 p.m. today for the departure of all nonresidents from this village, which has been surrounded by armed U.S. marshals and FBI agents. Immediate arrest was in store for all those militants who refused to leave, U.S. authorities said.

At the same time, federal officials said they could not negotiate further with the Indian militants. But today a group of lawyers reported progress in efforts to mediate the dispute. The lawyers said that they had made a series of suggestions to officials of the Interior Department, which encompasses the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and termed the talks the most productive so far.

"It's a big step in the right direction," one lawyer said. "I think things will cool off."

Meanwhile, the besieged Indian militants continued to gain reinforcements as an estimated 40 men carrying arms slipped past federal lines late yesterday and early today. It appeared that many of the Indians in the village were carrying rifles, shotguns or pistols. Earlier, it had seemed that only a small percentage of the Indians were armed.

An FBI agent in a roadblock outside Wounded Knee said about the infiltration into the village: "We can't stop all of them." Other authorities declined comment.

Officials said that last night passed peacefully, although gunshots could be heard occasionally. The shots appeared to have been from small rifles or shotguns.

They Dig In

Wounded Knee, site of the U.S. Army's 1890 massacre of 146 Sioux, mostly old persons, women and children, was the scene today of digging-in operations by the militants, members of the American Indian Movement. They threw up fresh barricades and dug new trenches.

One of their leaders, Russell Means, declared: "After six o'clock, we are going to be living from minute to minute. Whether we die or not, we are going to win."

Within the U.S. government, a U.S. marshal pointed to two newly arrived armored personnel carriers and said: "They can get up to 60 miles an hour (in speed) and they're hard to stop."

"We're confident that this government is going to move against us at six o'clock," said Indian militant Dennis J. Banks. He uttered a "nationwide appeal for people to come to Wounded Knee to avert a repeat of 1890."

UN Refuses to Intervene

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 8 (AP)—UN officials have refused an American Indian request to send observers to South Dakota and allow an Indian leader to address the Security Council.

A spokesman said today that Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim "cannot interfere in matters within domestic jurisdiction."

The secretary-general has to deal with 153 member states," he continued. "He cannot deal with those who contend they are nations within nations."

at Flaine only pedestrian and ski traffic

Cars are left in the parking lot at the entrance to the resort. The kids love it here. And so will you, with ski slopes and lifts virtually at your doorstep. Flaine international snow resort. In a class by itself. Haute-Savoie France (Geneva 44 miles).

Kissinger to Turn To Europe, Japan

WASHINGTON, March 8 (UPI)—White House Press Secretary Ronald L. Ziegler confirmed reports yesterday that Henry A. Kissinger, national security adviser to President Nixon, would be shifting the focus of his attention from Indo-China and Asia to Western Europe, Japan and the Middle East now that a cease-fire has been declared in Vietnam.

The White House also announced that Mr. Kissinger would go to Mexico on March 16 for a two-week vacation at Acapulco.

Flame Produces Air Pollutant

Study Indicates Gas Stoves Can Cause Respiratory Ills

By Gladwin Hill

DURHAM, N.C., March 8 (UPI)—Studies made by the Environmental Protection Agency have yielded "preliminary" indications that people who live in homes with gas stoves are more susceptible to respiratory ailments than those who use other cooking devices.

The apparent reason, according to scientists at the EPA's National Environmental Research Center here, is that gas stoves produce nitrogen dioxide—a major air pollutant—in transitory concentrations of up to 30 times the federal air quality limit of 0.5 per million parts of air.

The studies involved eight months' observation of the health of 87 families with gas stoves in Riverhead, N.Y., and 59 comparable Riverhead families without gas stoves.

In the gas-stove families, incidence of "acute lower respiratory illness" in children was 32 percent greater than in the non-gas-stove families. With fathers and schoolchildren, less exposed to stove fumes, the illness incidence was 10 percent higher in gas-stove families.

The one anomaly in the findings was that pre-school children did not show corresponding differences. In the gas-stove group, the illness incidence was 5 percent less than with the other families.

The selection of similar families in both the gas and non-gas groups was considered to have eliminated most variable factors in the comparison, such as age, socio-economic status and smoking.

However, the researchers, in an unpublished report, attached two qualifications to the findings. One was that the gas-stove families did not experience an excess of upper-respiratory ailments—the effects seeming "to involve a clinical shift from upper to lower respiratory tract disease."

The other qualification making the findings "preliminary," it was stated, was that the study was concentrated in a single community in a single year and

could have been affected by vagaries in the circulation of germs. The report made no recommendations about gas-stove use. The federal air quality jurisdiction covers only outdoor air.

The reason a gas flame produces nitrogen dioxide where an electric heating unit, for example, does not, is that gas combustion consumes oxygen from the air, leaving residual nitrogen, a constituent of air. A gas flame at its core may be as hot as 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit. This is hot enough to "fix" nitrogen, or combine it with free oxygen.

U.S. Teacher Unit Opposes Nominee On Education Job

NEW YORK, March 8 (AP)—The National Education Association will oppose confirmation of John R. Ottina as U.S. commissioner of education, the president of the teachers' organization said yesterday.

"He is a manager; he is not backgrounded in education," Catherine Barrett said of Mr. Ottina, who was nominated for the post on Tuesday by President Nixon. The appointment requires Senate confirmation.

Mrs. Barrett added that she knew of no other instance in which a person was named education commissioner without NEA approval. The association claims 12 million paid members.

Mr. Ottina, 41, has been acting commissioner since his predecessor, Sidney P. Marland Jr., was named assistant secretary for education in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare last year. Mr. Ottina's nomination as commissioner had been expected.

Although Mr. Ottina holds a doctorate in educational psychology and taught for 21 1/2 years in Los Angeles, most of his career has been in business and research.

at Flaine toast Mont Blanc with a "vin chaud" at 8,200 ft

When you step out of the cable car, 8,200 ft., up, pay your own respects to the Giant of the Alps. He looks so close across the valley, you could almost tip glasses together. Flaine international snow resort. In a class by itself. Haute Savoie France - Geneva 44 miles

Nixon Authority On Pay Endorsed

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP)—The Senate Banking Committee today approved a one-year extension of President Nixon's power to control wages and prices but rejected moves to make Phase 3 tougher.

The committee defeated amendments to impose rent controls in metropolitan areas and to return to the kind of mandatory wage-price control system Mr. Nixon abandoned on Jan. 11.

The committee also voted to give the President power to ration petroleum products. Earlier in the week, the Nixon administration reimposed mandatory controls on the nation's largest oil companies.

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Mayors at Bay

There was a time when such a decision as that of Mayor John V. Lindsay not to run again for the mayoralty of New York City would have been of purely local interest. After all, mayors came and went throughout the United States without providing more than, at most, footnotes to general history. That this is not the case with the present occupant of New York's City Hall is due to two factors: one, the personality of John Lindsay; two, and much more importantly, the vastly enhanced role of the cities in America's life and problems.

As an individual, John Lindsay is a man of charisma and wit, who appreciated the magnitude of his task as mayor of the nation's largest city but did not regard it as the political dead end that it has been through most of American history. In fact, he ran for the Democratic presidential candidacy last spring, and while his failure was then complete, it certainly was not decisive for his career. He has made national impact and, one would guess, his aspirations are not yet ended.

As mayor, Mr. Lindsay has also known grave disappointments: his reorganization of municipal administration, though based on tested principles of management, has not satisfied his constituents as to its efficiency, and has been marred by some bad appointments that have wound up in the courts. His feud with Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller, before and after Lindsay's abandonment of the Republican party, gave a personal edge to the long-standing friction between New York City and Albany, and on the purely local level there is much discontent with the dirt and crime on the city's streets, the continued existence—yes, the actual deterioration—of its slums, the quality of transportation, of health and educational institutions and the level of taxation.

But most of this discontent springs from the fact that Mayor Lindsay was not able to cure fundamental ills that afflict nearly all American metropolitan centers, and which few mayors have been able to make any progress toward ameliorating. And John Lindsay has at least been able to give an eloquent voice to that discontent, to point to the national sources of these localized troubles and, in a large degree, personify the urban dilemma.

This long-range view has not always helped Mr. Lindsay with those who are primarily concerned with the short range: the collection of garbage, the mugging down the street, the graffiti on the subway cars or the friction within the schools. Not that the mayor has responsibility for all of these items—diverse authorities have control over a number of municipal functions. But he is the man on top, and the natural target. And all of course, are parts of the whole stress that has placed such strains upon the swiftly-changing American city, of the basic issue which Mr. Lindsay has tried to confront, and make the country confront.

New York City is still divided, after nearly eight years of Mr. Lindsay, on a number of crucial areas, ethnic, economic, sociological. But it is quite possible that when the dust has settled, the image of Mayor Lindsay that remains will not reflect his failures, but will be the memory of a tall man walking calmly through streets tense with the imminence of some disastrous outbreak of violence, and by his courage and compassion averting the worst. That this was so is one measure of the dangers with which municipal administration is fraught. But it is also a measure of the man—and one of which he and his city can be proud.

The Disappearing Crisis

President Nixon's series of messages on the State of the Union is turning into a prolonged flight of fantasy. Having proclaimed in a previous installment that environmental problems are well in hand, Mr. Nixon announced on Sunday that his administration has caused the urban crisis to disappear.

"The hour of crisis has passed. The Ship of State is back on an even keel, and we can put behind us the fear of capsizing," the President asserted.

There are two unfounded assumptions underlying this cheery remark. The first is that because riots are not burning up the centers of cities, those cities are in good shape. The second is that this administration ever recognized, understood, or responded to the urban crisis.

This administration has primarily focused on two aspects of the urban problem. One is crime and the other is transportation. With regard to crime, the administration has made little headway. Violent crimes increased 30 percent in the last four years. The most that the White House can claim is that crime is not increasing as rapidly now as in the late sixties.

On transportation, the administration under prodding of former Secretary of Transportation Volpe gradually came to support the opening of the Highway Trust Fund for mass transit expenditures and to take a sympathetic posture toward urban transportation problems. In his address, the President reaffirmed his support for opening up the highway fund, for which we commend him.

But when one acknowledges that crime is worsening at a somewhat slower rate and that mass transit needs have been recognized if still far from being met, one has exhausted Mr. Nixon's meager list of urban accomplishments. The other staggering problems remain: the physical decline of many older business areas; the abandonment of housing in decaying residential neighborhoods; the persistence of huge slums where unemployment, broken families, crime, drug addiction and other miseries prevail and interact with one another.

Mr. Nixon could visit a slum by traveling a few blocks up 14th Street from the White House where the ugly scars of the 1968 riots are still plainly visible. The mayors of Newark and Gary and Chicago and half a

hundred other cities could show him comparable neighborhoods.

When these conditions of social pathology are so widespread, it strains credulity for Americans to be told that the urban crisis is now happily in the past. What is needed is a message which analyzes how difficult these urban problems are and honestly assesses the successes and failures of the various efforts over the last 35 years to cope with them.

No one can deny, for example, that sections of downtown Boston and New Haven or the southwestern area of Washington, D. C., are much handsomer than they were 20 years ago before renewal programs rebuilt them. But cities have had to face up to how hard it is to relocate residents and small business in slum districts and to provide low-cost housing where land prices and labor costs are high.

Instead of concentrating on the problems and the hard-earned wisdom which mayors, city planners, businessmen, and federal officials have accumulated concerning those problems, the President, over and over again, blames the scarecrow of federal interference: "No human being, accountable only to an office in Washington, can successfully plan and manage the development of communities which are often hundreds or thousands of miles away. . . . The time has come to reject the patronizing notion that federal planners, peering over the point of a pencil in Washington, can guide your lives better than you can."

It has repeatedly been pointed out that urban renewal, public housing and every other program in this field are locally initiated and, in most essentials, locally controlled. But the scarecrow continues to bob up and down in every presidential speech. Its purpose is to distract attention from the embarrassing fact that the administration has no urban programs or ideas of its own. Its only idea is to shove the whole responsibility back to the states and the cities—now to be known as "grassroots government"—and let them wrestle with the same old dilemmas with less federal money.

The crisis will not have been solved. On the contrary, it will be getting worse but at least it will be out of sight in Mr. Nixon's Washington.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

India-Malaysia Relations

Indian President Girdi's visit emphasizes the sound and deep relations between India and Malaysia which suffered a mild setback in 1971 when Malaysia declined to support

India's stand during the Bangladesh crisis. Relations today are as good as they have ever been and President Girdi is certain to take this message back to India when he leaves on Friday.

—From the Straits Times (Kuala Lumpur).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 9, 1898
NEW YORK—If war had been actually declared, greater activity could not be displayed at the War and Navy Departments than was the case today. The events of yesterday sent a thrill of enthusiasm through the entire country, and President McKinley is receiving telegrams from all sections of the country, congratulating him upon the stand he has taken in dealing with the very difficult and very emotional Spanish problem.

Fifty Years Ago

March 9, 1923
PARIS—The 18-year-old John Weissmuller of the Chicago Athletic Club has again started in wrecking records in swimming events. His last performance of 4 minutes 57 seconds for the quarter-mile was very fine work indeed. The young Chicago wonder is planning a trip to Europe, sometime this year, and will no doubt be seen in action at the Sporting Club de France in Paris. This young man certainly has a very fine career in front of him.



Falling Back on Confusion

By C. L. Sulzberger

YANUCA ISLAND, Fiji.—The strategic balance of the Western and Southwestern Pacific has been significantly altered by U.S. military withdrawals taking place in Okinawa and South Vietnam and the political balance of the island nations may be changed by the new attitudes of recently elected Socialist governments in Australia and New Zealand.

One result has been a rising military importance of the island chains that dot this enormous ocean area and another is a significant increase in nationalism among some of the thinly populated islands and atolls that have not yet been awarded independence in this age of hapless minnows.

World Wars I and II put period to the German, Dutch and Japanese colonies in the region and the Portuguese presence is vestigial. But vast possessions are still administered by the United States, Britain, France and Australia, despite the fact that many lands have received independence in recent years.

Hodgepodge

The 20th century has seen a hodgepodge of solutions attempted to improve the well-being of Pacific peoples. The United States has granted statehood to Hawaii, made Guam a territory, awarded a peculiar governance to American Samoa, created possessions of Midway and Wake and accepted responsibility for Micronesia as a UN Trust Territory. The latter is the only such region in existence except for East New Guinea, administered by Australia.

There is nothing tidy about this mixed series of arrangements which have, in effect, imposed upon Americans imperial responsibilities unrecognized by most of them. But, after all, there is

nothing tidy about the politics or history of the Pacific islands, including populations of Asian, Polynesian and Melanesian extraction with different cultures and traditions.

Nor do the remaining white supervisory powers agree on what their future should be. The French want to hang onto colonies like Tahiti, where they conduct nuclear tests, and New Caledonia, which has vast nickel deposits. The Australians would like to give ultimate freedom to Papua.

The British have already granted independence to Fiji, Tonga and Nauru with only 6,000 people. Britain also would like to see the Solomon Islands and the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, but this is easier said than done. New Zealand has relinquished West Samoa.

Economic Disaster

However, simply dumping hitherto dependent populations may in many instances condemn them to slow economic disaster. Often they have neither the resources or administrative or political experience to survive.

And especially in the United States—there is little disposition to withdraw from an important strategic area with the thought that potential adversaries might move into the resulting vacuum.

Washington undoubtedly feels that its missile, air and submarine bases and testing ranges are even more important now than was true before American withdrawals from Southeast Asia began or before Soviet Far Eastern strength, Chinese nuclear power and Japanese neo-nationalism started to assert themselves. U.S. concern has been expressed in Micronesia by sizable military expenditures.

Nevertheless, the tendency of

Pacific peoples is to seek mastery over their own fate. This idea has been accelerated by developments in recent years, including the installation of Socialist regimes in Australia and New Zealand.

Yet it is extremely difficult to devise a coherent future for these islands. For the most part, they can become only international boggars if left to their own devices. Apart from tourist potential and actual value of military installations, few have valuable resources to develop.

Unity Lacking

Not even in American-governed Micronesia—covering an oceanic span equal to the entire United States—is there unity of aspiration. The Mariana Islands want closer union with Washington but the five other administrative districts want either looser association or total independence. Washington for its part still seems agreeable to a formula that would accept local autonomy so long as foreign and defense policy could be run by the United States.

Quite clearly this approach is consonant with American hopes regarding the future of other Pacific territories. Washington appears content to see Britain and France either grant independence to their colonies in these waters—or to withhold it—so long as a common Western strategic unity applies.

There is no overall policy logic in view because in Micronesia alone, to whose key atoll positions the United States is slowly falling back from Asia, the attitudes hitherto applied perforce have been dominated by contradictions as more and more nationalist voices are heard. The last thing Washington wishes to see is development of such confusion into overall Pacific chaos.

Khartoum: Beyond U.S. Control

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—A "highly noticeable" increase in the "traffic" of suspected Palestinian guerrillas in and out of the Libyan capital of Tripoli occurred for several weeks before the murder of three diplomats—including two high-ranking Americans—in Khartoum, last week.

That clandestine movement has led top officials here to this tentative conclusion: without the help of the Libyan revolutionary government, the Black September organization might not have been able to pull off the desperate blackmail-massacre on March 2 in Khartoum, capital of neighboring Sudan.

Moreover, a very important part of the resources essential to the Black September group is known to come from oil-rich Libya, which is led by the most extreme Arab nationalist—Col. Muammar Qaddafi—now in power. This aid either comes indirectly through the major Palestinian nationalist organization, el-Fatah, or directly to the killers.

Blood Money

Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, pro-U.S. monarchies with vast oil reserves, also have been financing el-Fatah since the 1967 war, when Israel seized the Palestinian West Bank of Jordan and the Sinai Peninsula. One reason for this Saudi and Kuwaiti help has been self-protection. With the payment of blood money, both conservative pro-Western Arab states have been ignored by the Palestinian assassins.

Yet, even in the case of Libya, the Nixon administration is extremely reluctant to take diplomatic counterstrokes. A careful study of U.S. counteraction all the way up to breaking diplomatic relations with Libya has resulted in a tentative decision to do nothing, and that explains how difficult it is to control world terrorism with diplomacy.

Libya is a principal supplier of oil from Western Europe. Helping in oil production are some 3,000 American citizens, all more or less dependent on the U.S. Embassy. If President Nixon broke diplomatic relations with Libya in retaliation for the bloody charade in Khartoum, these Americans would either have to accept evacuation—or run the risk of a possibly violent anti-American Libyan reaction.

Worse yet, it would play into the hands of supernationalists in the Libyan government, to the

left even of Col. Qaddafi, who want all U.S. influence expelled from the Middle East. Finally, such a diplomatic counteraction might not impede future escapades by Black September groups.

Thus, ruling out strong diplomatic counteraction at least for the present, the Nixon administration is taking a different course: trying to persuade Arab leaders that they themselves must deal toughly with Palestinian terrorism—or risk self-destruction. As one high official told us, "If the Libyans don't handle this, sooner or later it will destroy them."

This is clearly understood by President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, who was responsible for restraining Qaddafi after the outrageous Israeli shooting down of a Libyan airliner with 106 fatalities two weeks ago.

Sadat even threatened to end the special Egyptian-Libyan political link during his successful effort to prevent Qaddafi from exploding in retaliation against Israel. Sadat's motive was obvious: to block an Arab retaliation so excessive that world opinion, solidly anti-Israeli after the Feb. 21 tragedy, would swing the other way.

Scant Leverage

Then came Khartoum. Since then, Sadat—along with other Arab moderates—has continued his quiet pressure on Qaddafi. His message: Let the Sudanese government deal with the assassins without outside interference or threats. Their private hope: the assassins will be sentenced to die, with that penalty—the first of its kind—beginning the end of the Palestinian terrorist movement.

But Sadat has scarcely more leverage against Qaddafi than does President Nixon, and even the threat of breaking up the

Egyptian-Libyan political union might not stop Qaddafi from attacking the Sudanese government as tools of American "imperialism" if the killers are actually executed.

In sum, there are no international weapons capable of dealing with such global terrorism beyond maximum punishment of those responsible.

That means the death penalty in Khartoum and a decision by all Arab states to stop aiding and abetting international criminal activity. Anything less not only threatens other lives in other countries but also guarantees that even the legitimate Arab cause in the bitter struggle with Israel will be more and more damned, everywhere in the world.

Letters

Those Old Letters

Just as a matter of record, the OLD PHILADELPHIA LADY letter asking for a Fahrenheit-to-Celsius conversion formula (Weather Root, IET, March 5) appeared for the first time on Dec. 27, 1969, and ran in the same place every day for the next 18 years and five months—4,718 issues in all—on the express orders of James Gordon Bennett Jr., the founder of the European edition of the New York Herald. The letter was removed on May 17, 1918, three days after Mr. Bennett's death. It was not used, from time to time, therefore, as Mr. Root wrote. It was printed again on Dec. 4, 1964, to re-open the Mailbox in the paper's first edition after Paris was liberated. My source is Al Laney's book "Paris Herald, The Incredible Newspaper."

Paris.

W. M.

Not Proud

As an Israeli, I am not proud of the shooting down of the Libyan plane, and I don't think that anybody in the country is. However, I wonder what would have been the reaction of the public opinion if . . . a terrorist plane would have been disguised as an innocent passenger plane, would have managed to get across the defenses, would not have obeyed orders to land, and would have succeeded to drop a heavy bomb load on an Israeli town or

Tax on Soviet Jews And the U.S. Congress

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW—The new Soviet-American relationship, so carefully nurtured by both countries during the first Nixon administration, appears from here to be in serious jeopardy because of the dispute over Soviet Jewish emigration.

A damaging confrontation is still avoidable, of course, but at the moment, the American Congress and the Kremlin are on the proverbial collision course. Unless one or both of them makes significant concessions, the recent achievements of Khrushchev's fresh new diplomacy could be forfeited.

These are the opinions of calm and experienced diplomats in Moscow, and although they sound alarmist, one can only dismiss them by contending that either Congress or the Kremlin doesn't mean what it says about Jewish emigration.

Some 76 senators and 270 members of the House have cosponsored legislation that would withhold most-favored-nation status and all government credits from any socialist country that "denies its citizens the right of opportunity to emigrate" or "imposes more than a nominal tax on emigration."

Tax Is a Law

The Soviet Union selectively denies its citizens the right to emigrate, and it charges taxes of up to \$30,000 to emigrants with university degrees, allegedly as a means of recouping the cost of higher education. This tax is a law of the Soviet Union, officially published at the end of last year.

If these congressmen—a majority of both Houses—vote favorably on the legislation they have sponsored themselves, the Soviet Union will be denied all trading concessions. These benefits were a precondition for final implementation of the Soviet-American trade agreement signed last October, so that document would not come into force.

The Soviet Union regards increased trade as one of the principal potential benefits of improved and relaxed relations with the United States. If Congress effectively eliminates this possibility, diplomats here speculate, the Soviet Union will find it hard and perhaps impossible to continue expanding cooperation with the United States in other fields.

More immediately, it is difficult to imagine Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet party leader, going to America as planned this summer or fall if Congress has just denied his country most-favored-nation status, thus killing the trade agreement.

Predictions of a strong Soviet reaction to a negative vote in Congress are based on an assumption of great pride and tough politics inside the Kremlin. Pride could be the overriding factor. Historically, somewhat xenophobic and sensitive to the extreme about any challenge to its own sovereignty, the Soviet regime has rarely agreed to change a law at home to satisfy some foreigners, whoever they may be.

Politics may work in the same direction. It is presumed here (and there is some evidence of this) that Brezhnev's "Westpolitik" and especially his opening toward the United States, is controversial inside the ruling Politburo. If Brezhnev's policy was to stumble in the Congress, his opponents, the Politburo hawks, would have a strong new argument.

How the Soviet Union got into this dilemma is a mystery. The emigration tax on Jews which caused the furor in Congress was imposed quietly (and not announced publicly) last August. Well-placed Soviet sources said at the time that it was a hasty decision in response to Egypt's expulsion of all Soviet military advisers, meant as a demonstration of continued solidarity with the Arabs' anti-Israeli crusade.

In the fall, Soviet diplomats in

foreign capitals, journalists in Moscow and other sources began hinting that the tax might just disappear, or be reduced to token amount. In October, apparently as a ploy to help President Nixon's re-election campaign, the Russians allowed several hundred Jews with university degrees to emigrate to Israel without paying the tax.

Also in October, Sen. Henry J. Jackson, D., Wash., introduced the amendment that would deny the Russians any trade concessions unless they abolished the tax and allowed free emigration. Whether this hardened the Soviet position is unknown. At the end of December, the law authorizing the tax was officially published for the first time meaning that the government could no longer quietly drop it.

However, an official of the Soviet Interior Ministry announced at the turn of the year that certain emigrants, especially the elderly, would not have to pay the tax, and that the amount of tax would be lower for those who had contributed to the state by working for some years. As it is usually published, the tax regulation also includes a provision that the tax can be waived in special circumstances.

The tax—which applies only to college-educated people—would probably affect less than 10 percent of prospective emigrants, according to both official and unofficial Jewish estimates. This 1 percent includes many of the most ardent Jews, and also those who are best-known abroad.

Soviet spokesmen contend that 95 percent of those who apply to emigrate have been allowed to go to Israel. Without endorsing this figure, Jewish sources acknowledge that most applicants seem to be able to leave. Those denied permission include many "tragic" and well-published cases, however, and the fact remains that under present circumstances future applicants with university degrees are subject to taxes of up to 10,000 rubles or more. (An average Soviet intellectual doesn't earn that much in three years.)

The tax is by no means the only obstacle to Jewish emigration, and the Jackson amendment refers to more than the tax. It covers any country that "denies its citizens the right of opportunity to emigrate." Long before the education tax was applied, the Soviet Union prevented all but a few special cases of emigration. Many of the best-known Jews now unable to emigrate were denied permission before the tax was imposed, apparently because the authorities wanted to deter Jews in high positions from joining more ordinary folk emigrating to Israel.

There are thousands of non-Jewish Soviet citizens who might like to emigrate, but cannot. Some 40,000 ethnic Germans, for instance, are trying to get to West Germany.

As written, the Jackson amendment demands a change in fundamental Soviet policy of long standing, not just an end to discrimination against emigrating Jews. (The amendment would also seem to preclude trade concessions to the East European countries and Poland already enjoys most-favored-nation status—and to China.)

Normal Ties Urged

Many diplomats in Moscow—including Westerners sympathetic to both the United States and the Soviet Jews—question whether the long-term interests of either would be served by congressional action that could jeopardize Soviet-American détente. "The most important thing everybody is that the Soviet Union and the United States work out a normal relationship with each other," one Western envoy said this week. His comment was representative.

On the other hand, this same diplomat (like several others) noted that pressure on the Soviet Union had effectively changed the Kremlin's policy on Jewish emigration in the past. It is inconceivable that more than 50,000 Jews could have emigrated in recent years without an outcry from Western public opinion. It is also arguable that Western opinion had the opposite effect in the case of the education tax, forcing the proud Russians to publish a law for which they had little enthusiasm, fully one month after it was first quietly adopted.

The fact that Moscow reacts to pressure does not mean that it will also succumb to ultimatums. Perhaps the Soviet Union is so desperate for better relations with America that it will foot the bill for a change in its traditional attitude toward emigration and its new emigration tax. Such a switch would represent a remarkable change in the Soviet way of doing things.

Key French Personalities Face Tough Election Runoffs

By James Goldborough

PARIS, March 8 (UPI)—Two of France's best-known political figures, Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann and Socialist leader Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, face difficult election runoffs today which could put a premature end to widely differing political careers.

Mr. Schumann, who has been the National Assembly since 1968, is in one of the closest races of his life, and he must count on votes from the centrist Réformateurs to defeat his Socialist rival.

Mr. Servan-Schreiber, the controversial owner of the weekly Express, has been in the National Assembly only since a by-election in 1970. It would be a calculated blow to his political ambitions if he is forced to the sidelines after less than three years in the Assembly.

Mr. Schumann's loss would undoubtedly be taken as a rejection of French foreign policy by voters in the northern city of Arras.

But it would be more due to the increased popularity of the Socialist opponent. In last Sunday's first-round elections, Mr. Servan-Schreiber became foreign minister in 1969, Mr. Schumann's vote total was off almost 50 percent from the 1967 and 1968 elections.

Opponent Is Major: In the runoffs, he will face Gerard Haesebroeck, the 49-year-old Socialist mayor of Arras, who in past years never came close to winning. Last Sunday, however, Mr. Haesebroeck ran strongly, finishing second to Mr. Schumann, 24,600 to 17,548.

In the runoffs, Mr. Haesebroeck is counted on most of the 13,486 votes that went last week to the Communist, who has dropped out. Mr. Schumann will draw on the 556 votes from the extreme right. It would put both men at about 30,000.

The balance is held by the centrist Réformateur candidate, who won 3,987 and was eliminated. Mr. Schumann is hoping to pick up at least 60 percent of the Réformateur vote, but the outcome is far from certain.

In Nancy, in eastern France, he voters will be deciding the immediate future for Mr. Servan-Schreiber, who in less than three years has become one of the most controversial figures in French politics. Elected through a Gaulist landslide in 1970, he was elected in this election to be taken seriously as a politician with a future.

Gaullist Who Blundered: His rival is the Gaullist who blundered, Roger Souchal. Mr. Souchal resigned his seat in 1970 to protest a decision cutting the Paris-Strasbourg superhighway through Metz, instead of Nancy, in the special by-election. Mr. Servan-Schreiber ran on a platform promising aid for underdeveloped Lorraine and handily defeated Mr. Souchal.

Last Sunday, however, Mr. Souchal came back and he and another candidate of the majority coalition won a combined total of 16,843 votes to Mr. Servan-Schreiber's 16,187 and the Communist's 10,521. The other majority candidate has now dropped out, leaving Mr. Souchal about even with Mr. Servan-Schreiber in the second round.

Firemen Save 21 Dogs: NEW YORK, March 8 (UPI)—Firemen responding to a two-alarm fire yesterday rescued 21 of the 27 dogs Agnes Fischer kept in her three-room apartment on Manhattan's Lower East Side. Several dogs had to be revived with oxygen and six died.

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It is possible that the Communist, who can hope to pick up the bulk of 9,000 votes from three leftist candidates who were eliminated, will beat both the front-runners.

"Whatever the result," Mr. Souchal commented Monday, "it is now evident that Nancyans have had enough of Mr. Servan-Schreiber and the promises he has not kept."

The effects of a Schumann defeat would inevitably reflect on foreign policy and be felt nationally. There is almost no chance that President Georges Pompidou would retain him as foreign minister if he is defeated (although a minister does not have to be a deputy, most of them are).

It is indeed highly probable that Mr. Pompidou will appoint a new foreign minister even if Mr. Schumann wins the election. There is considerable speculation here that Mr. Schumann would have been replaced in June, when the government of Prime Minister Pierre Messmer took over, if it had not been for his imminent departure for China, to lay the groundwork for Mr. Pompidou's trip later this year.

Creation of Réformateurs: In the long run, a Servan-Schreiber defeat is likely to be the more important. The Radical party president has never hidden his anti-Gaullism and his ambition to become a reform prime minister of France. His alliance with Jean Lecanuet and the Democratic Center and the creation of the Réformateurs was a first step toward acquiring the necessary political base.

But Mr. Servan-Schreiber has more notoriety than popularity nationally, and his credibility will be sharply reduced if it is shown he is unable to hold a seat in the Assembly.

The Gaullists are going all out to beat him, even at the risk of helping to elect a Communist. Nancy is the one district where the Gaullists would gladly see a Communist elected if it helps them get rid of Mr. Servan-Schreiber and his anti-Gaullism.

Reform Chiefs In France Are Divided: PARIS, March 8 (Reuters).—France's centrist reformers developed a serious split tonight when their co-leader, Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, said that he wanted no part of any pact with the ruling Gaullists to block the left in Sunday's runoff elections for the National Assembly.

In a television broadcast, he stressed that the main task of the moderate center must be to defeat the Gaullists.

Mr. Servan-Schreiber's stand was in sharp contrast to the attitude of co-leader Jean Lecanuet, who has called on their party to cooperate with the Gaullists in blocking the Socialist-Communist front.

Mr. Lecanuet disclosed to reporters tonight that he had had a meeting with Prime Minister Pierre Messmer this week to discuss methods of blocking the left's path.

But Mr. Servan-Schreiber stated in his broadcast: "We don't want any of this blocking."

sympathies. Its article, probably prompted by the current election campaign, refers to an official complaint made last March in parliament by Michel Fontatowski, secretary-general of the Independent Republicans party.

The independent Republicans form part of the Gaullist government coalition, and Mr. Fontatowski has been mentioned as a possible prime minister in a post-election government.

The Ministry of Interior, headed by Raymond Marcellin, also an Independent Republican, declined all comment on the article, as did the rest of the government.

But the brewing storm it has created seems certain to burst when the new parliament is convened after Sunday's runoff elections.

In his complaint in parliament, Mr. Fontatowski demanded a parliamentary investigation of the illegal taps.

He asked the prime minister at the time, Jacques Chaban-Delmas, if he considered it normal that "wiretaps are used for the surveillance of journalists, politicians and simple citizens, and what measures you plan to take to remedy such proceedings."



Edith Irving leaving Zurich court after being sentenced.

Swiss Sentence Edith Irving To 2 Years in Hughes Hoax

ZURICH, March 8 (UPI)—The Zurich High Court today sentenced Edith Irving to two years in prison for her role in the Howard Hughes autobiography hoax.

The 38-year-old wife of author Clifford Irving, who is currently serving 1 1/2 years in a U.S. federal prison for selling the concocted work, pleaded guilty to charges of fraud and using false documents to cash checks at Swiss banks in the name of Helga R. Hughes.

Mrs. Irving appeared shocked at the sentence. The city prosecutor had asked for an 18-month suspended sentence but the court, in an unusual but not unprecedented ruling, stiffened the sentence.

Mrs. Irving's prediction before beginning the trial, that "perhaps the court will decide we must not play around with Swiss banks," proved correct.

\$650,000 in Checks: Her trial resulted from one of the more melodramatic moments of the autobiography affair. Wearing a black wig and armed with a fake passport, she cashed almost \$650,000 worth of checks made out to H.R. Hughes by assuming the identity of Helga R. Hughes.

Mrs. Irving, a Swiss citizen, served a 60-day term in a New York jail in July after being convicted of fraud there. The Swiss court today ruled that that period would be deducted from her current sentence.

Mrs. Irving's lawyer, Peter Widmer, said an appeal against the sentence was "under consideration" but no decision would be made before the court's written verdict was received.

Mrs. Irving returned voluntarily to Switzerland in October to face trial. She indicated she would plead guilty and was freed on bail to go to her home on the Spanish island of Ibiza where she returned to her work as a painter.

It was in their villa that the plot to write the fake autobiography was hatched with the aid of author Richard Susskind, also currently serving a sentence in a New York jail.

Her children remained on Ibiza and did not come to Switzerland for the trial.

Mrs. Irving also was sentenced to pay the trial costs, which one judge said would exceed 70,000 Swiss francs (\$32,000). Part of this will be covered from 58,400 francs gained from the recent dollar devaluation and awarded her by the court.

Joan Rodman: SAN DIEGO, Calif., March 8 (AP)—Joan Stewart Rodman, 18, daughter of an American diplomat in London, was found dead yesterday in her bed in a college dormitory here, the police said.

There were no signs of violence, officers said. An autopsy was scheduled. The police said Miss Rodman, a dancer attending International University's School of Performing Arts, was the daughter of William Rodman, an agricultural attaché at the U.S. Embassy in London.

Mujib Urges UN To Aid in Bengali, Bihari Exchange: Dacca, March 8 (NYT)—Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, buoyed by a triumph in the new nation's first general elections, tonight asked the United Nations and other international agencies to help untangle the bitter relationship between Bangladesh and Pakistan.

As a key step to the normalization of ties, the sheikh asked the UN to arrange a transfer between the Bengali state in Pakistan and the non-Bengali, mostly the Bihari minority, now in Bangladesh, formerly East Pakistan.

Addressing a tumultuous gathering on the lawn of his residence, Sheikh Mujib asked that the International Committee of the Red Cross and the UN high commissioner for refugees take charge of the operation.

There are believed to be 300,000 to 400,000 Bengalis in Pakistan seeking to emigrate to Bangladesh. There are believed to be between 400,000 and 600,000 Biharis in Bangladesh, many of whom want to go to Pakistan.

The problem of exchanging the two minorities has been a key stumbling block in efforts to spur relations between Pakistan and Bangladesh.

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Aide in Sudan Rebutts Arafat On Slayings

Minister Repeats Accusation of Fatah

KHARTOUM, The Sudan, March 8 (AP)—A cabinet minister disputed today a charge by the top Arab guerrilla leader that President Gaafar Numeiri had joined in a "new and serious American plot to liquidate the Palestine revolution."

Yasir Arafat, chief of el-Fatah, made the charge in a message to Cairo yesterday after Gen. Numeiri denounced the killing here last week of two U.S. diplomats and a Belgian envoy by Palestinians identifying themselves as members of the Black September organization. Gen. Numeiri accused el-Fatah of having a hand in the slayings.

Offers Proof: Information Minister Omer Haj Musa said in reply to Mr. Arafat that Sudan had evidence el-Fatah was involved and offered to send it to him.

"We will give him the facts," he said. "It was his men and an el-Fatah car, and the plans were found in the el-Fatah leader's drawer after he fled the country before the attack."

Mr. Arafat said in Cairo that the "new and serious American plot" was aimed not only at Palestinians ousted from their homelands when Israel became a nation in 1948 but also at subjugating the Arab people to American-Zionist "surrender terms."

Israel Returns Two Survivors Of Jet Downing: TEL AVIV, March 8 (UPI)—Israel today sent home two survivors from its downing of a Libyan airliner Feb. 21 and reported the death of another from multiple injuries and burns.

A communiqué from military headquarters said the death of Abu Bakr Mohammed, 33, a Libyan, brought to 106 the number of persons who died in the crash. He had regained consciousness briefly two days ago.

The number of survivors hospitalized in Israel dropped to three with the transfer to Egypt of Jabbal el-Koub Fathi, 18, of Libya and Faisal Mohammed Ashraf, 33, of Egypt. Another survivor, French steward Jean-Pierre Surdail, was flown home for treatment Monday.

Two of the three survivors reported in Israel are reportedly out of danger.

15 Killed in Nightclub Fire Set By Arsonist in Australia

BRISBANE, Australia, March 8 (Reuters).—A nightclub fire started by an arsonist claimed 15 lives here early today. Police immediately ordered guards for nine other clubs in the city because of suspicions that an underworld racket was involved.

Fire officials said that the victims, five of them women, all suffocated—most of them within 90 seconds as they tried to reach a fire escape in the searing heat. The latch on the door had dropped down, locking it, one fireman said.

A police spokesman said the blaze, which some witnesses said began when a torch was thrown as two fuel drums in the foyer could be connected with an extortion racket to get club owners to pay protection money.

Police sources said there was "little doubt" that today's disaster at the Whisky A Go-Go was linked with a Feb. 25 fire bombing of another club here. No one was injured in that fire.

Contact Reported: Queensland State Police Commissioner R. Whitford told a press conference this afternoon that a well-known criminal had contacted police about the fire. Later, detectives were questioning a man at police headquarters.

A Brisbane newspaper reporter, Brian Bolton, said an underworld figure had told him of warning detectives about the fire only hours before the four-gallon fuel drums exploded.

Club band guitarist Renner Roberts, 24, told reporters someone shouted "Fire" during a floor show break at about 2 a.m. and he managed to kick out a window to escape. But "it all happened so fast, some of the people did not stand a chance."

A dozen firemen entered the building by smashing down a rear door with sledge hammers. "All the time we could hear people screaming," one fireman said. "We carried some victims out alive, but they died within seconds."

About 100 persons were in the club at the time.

Japan Fire Kills 13: KITAKYUSHU, Japan, March 8 (Reuters).—Thirteen women patients died here today as fire destroyed a four-story hospital. Officials said 11 of the victims, most of them elderly, died immediately of suffocation. All were sleeping on the top floor of the building when flames swept quickly upward from a first-floor dining room.

Iceland, Germany Set Fishing Talks: REYKJAVIK, Iceland, March 8 (Reuters).—Iceland told West Germany today it was ready to begin bilateral talks on the dispute arising from the extension of its fishing limit from 12 to 50 miles in September.

Foreign Minister Einar Agustsson informed Ambassador Karl Rowold that Iceland would like preliminary talks to be held either between March 19 and 24 or April 2 and 7, a ministry spokesman said.

Both Britain and West Germany, the principal foreign nations fishing in the area, view the unilateral extension of the limit as illegal and have refused to recognize it.

A dozen British trawlers have had their trawl wires cut by Icelandic patrol boats this week in a flare-up of the "cod war."

West Berlin Says Reds Halt Family Reunion Program

BERLIN, March 8 (NYT).—East Germany has halted a family reunion program under which at least 1,000 young people living in East Germany were scheduled to join their parents in the West, the Berlin city government disclosed today.

The East German stand reflected a hardening of relations in distinct contrast to euphoric expectations after the good-neighbor pact was signed in December.

The East Germans were said to have indicated they were interrupting the program until after the normalization pact had come into force. In some cases, they retracted exit visas already granted.

According to present plans, the treaty will be ratified by the parliaments in the two Germanys sometime in May.

Officials interpreted the East German stance as a new tug-of-war with Bonn partly caused by difficulties the Communist regime is encountering at home. Bonn had stressed the need for more freedom of movement between East and West in negotiating with the Communists and many East Germans have sought to take advantage of this and move West.

To stem a potential flow of people who want out—at least to come and visit the West—the East German government has named a countryside campaign to discourage people from seeking closer personal ties with their West German relatives.

French Family Beats Inflation: DIJON, France, March 8 (Reuters).—Police today arrested 26 members of a family who are alleged to have used theft to provide for all their household needs for the last 20 years.

A 60-year-old grandfather and four children between 14 and 17 years of age were among those arrested.

Detectives who kept a three-month watch on the family said they once stole 250 kilos of meat for a family party and they regularly stole new clothes when they could not be bothered to wash their dirty ones.

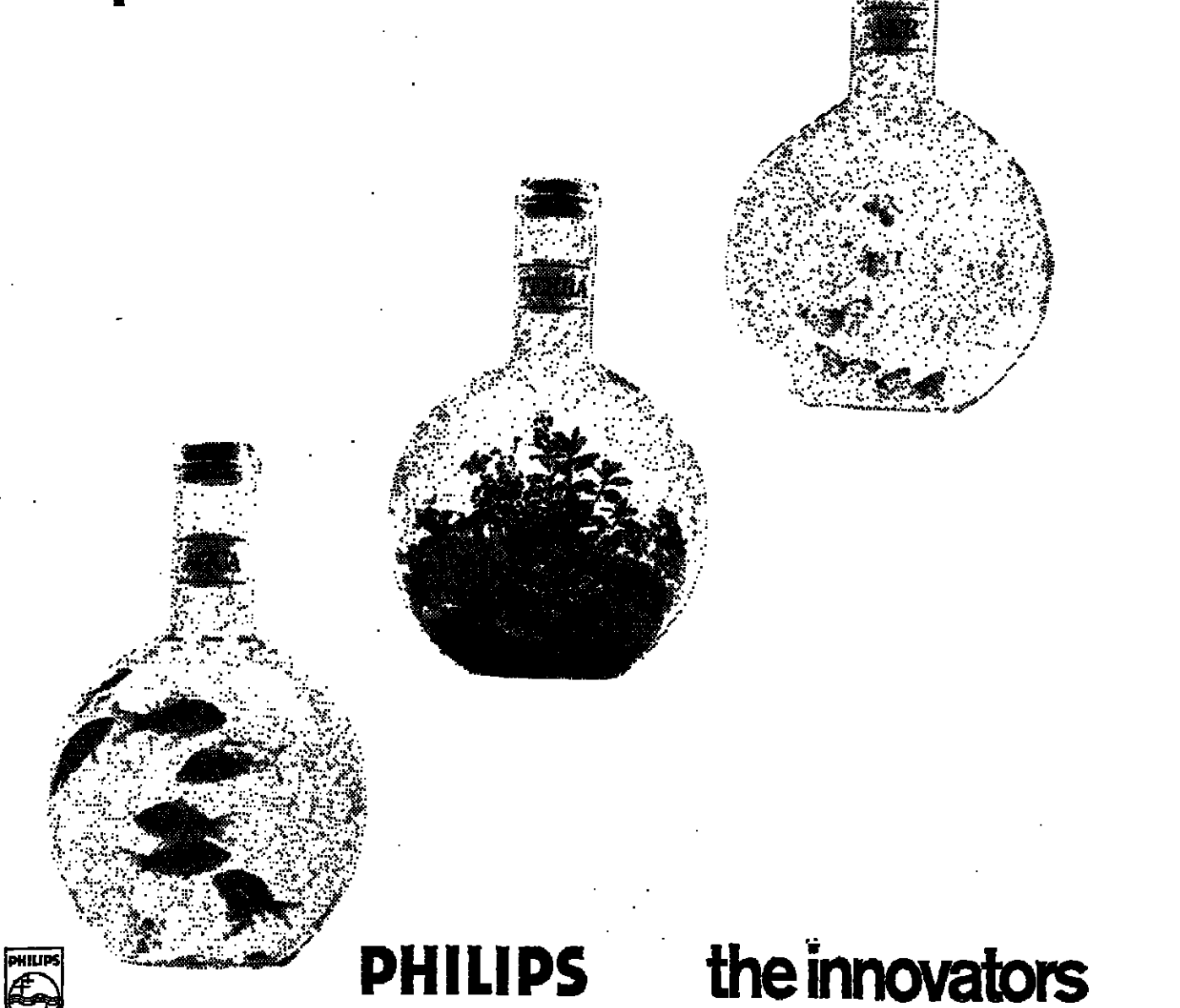
The children were trained to stuff their pockets with food while shopping in supermarkets and innocently pass through the checkout counter carrying their mother's parcels.

What's in the air?

Air pollution sniffers are going up all over Holland. Part of an integrated network, tailored on city-based systems in Stockholm, Prague, Milan and Rotterdam. The sniffers sample the air, measure the concentration of pollutants and report to a computer.

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THEATER: Shakespeare Hits and Misses

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, March 8 (IHT).—Claude Dauphin, long the suave boulevardier of Parisian salon comedies, has recently taken to character acting with considerable success (Arthur Miller's "Death of a Salesman" and "The Price").

And now he has tackled Shylock, a role he has coveted for 50 years, ever since, as a youth, he saw the late Firmin Gémier's performance in "The Merchant of Venice."

But Dauphin's portrayal differs from Gémier's—or at least from Gémier's performance on his American tour. Dauphin's rages and clever plotting are subtler, his characterization is

smoother and mellower. The framing, too, is alien to the Gémier mise-en-scène with its raucous finale in which Shylock was chased about the auditorium pursued by jeers and catcalls under a shower of abuse and vegetables.

Dauphin is a Shylock of far more melancholy resignation and, from the start, of more meditative nature. Only at the opening of the court scene when things seem to be going his way, his eyes gleaming with glee, is he like Gémier.

Thierry Maunier of the Académie Française has distilled a new adaptation from Pierre Sabatier's translation for Marcelle Tassencourt's production at the

Edouard VII. This consisted of cutting some scenes and in having Shylock reappear and repeat his "Hath not a Jew eyes?" speech as a solemn reminder while the Venetian swains and their sweethearts celebrate victory at Portia's ball where the music is rock and the lighting psychedelic.

The décor is of a theater-on-wheels simplicity and so is most of the acting in support. Geneviève Grad's Portia is well-spoken and authoritative in all the important sequences; Marie-Noëlle Camugli's Nerissa is of comic aid and there is a spirited intensity to Georges Chourafas's Bassanio. Michel Ruhl as Antonio conveys the priggish hypocrisy of the

racist merchant. The direction allows the play free flow, but a stronger fair for style would improve the proceedings. Dauphin's Shylock, of course, is the main attraction, one of the season's most interesting interpretations, with its hint of flaming indignation beneath a brooding surface.

"Macbeth" has failed so often that superstitious actors believe the mere mention of the title or a quotation brings bad luck. Box-office statistics and critical comment show that it has never completely succeeded. It is perhaps a drama beyond the reach of the theater.

The current production at the



Claude Dauphin as Shylock and Michel Ruhl as Antonio in "The Merchant of Venice."

Théâtre de l'Est Parisien complies with gloomy tradition. It is a failure once more, but what a ghastly and nerve-racking flop. After all, there are certain things in "Macbeth" that are almost always theatrically effective. High among these are the witches, but the witches have been idiosyncratically banished from sight and one only hears their croaking voices. Then there is the banquet scene with Banquo's ghost materializing. Here, the murdered warrior is represented by a spotlight and his forthcoming is heralded by a horrible, ear-splitting sound which would be more appropriate for the return to earth of some deceased rock band.

The action is conducted awkwardly in semi-darkness and about a flight of steel steps, a stale borrowing from the German avant-garde stage of the '20s. The costumes are similarly dreary and colorless. The performance is most pedestrian, Lady Macbeth being impersonated with irritating incompetence. "Macbeth" has again met defeat.

Jean Cau, who transformed a Broadway duo into the Parisian

hit "Fais pas France!", has reversed the process in the case of "Scandale à Chénou." Laying hold of a silly, popular farce from London, he has subtracted its meager humors by shifting the scene to the French provinces. The most fetching feature of the original was its title: "No Sex, Please, We're British." Translated almost word for word as "Niente Sesso, Siamo Inglese," it emerged as the smashing success of the Roman season. Cau should have followed the Italian example, retaining the English background and engaging a French company to impersonate the staid British. In addition, he might have embellished the weak plot with some comic inventions of his own. As it stands, it is poor vaudeville about the general embarrassment caused a middle-class household by the arrival of pornographic literature, blue films and two call girls, all mistakenly addressed. Jean-Pierre Darras is an able farcicalist and does what he can, but Michel Ruhl's direction has no sparkle. The other members of the cast play from beginning to end in a single, strident key. The result is a monotonous and unfunny evening.

OPERA

Offenbach's 'Robinson Crusoe' Comes Back From Oblivion

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, March 8 (IHT).—The Camden Festival can always be counted upon for stimulating operatic novelties, but there has hardly been another in the past five years so welcome or as tastefully prepared and performed as last night's revival of Offenbach's "Robinson Crusoe."

"Revival" may not be quite the right word. The very title will come as a surprise even to those familiar with "The Tales of Hoffmann," "Orpheus in the Underworld," "Pérotine" and "The Grand Duchess of Gerolstein." Although a moderate success after its introduction at the Opéra-Comique in 1867, it was overshadowed by "The Grand Duchess of Gerolstein" in the same year, and nothing much has been heard of it ever since. In Offenbach's biography, "Orpheus in Paris," it gets no more than a brief paragraph.

It was probably ahead of its time, closer to the Vienna operetta of 20 years later than to anything Offenbach had done previously more ambitious musically, requiring more accomplished singers and a more accomplished orchestra, and less concerned with wit, dialogue and topical satire. It appears in retrospect as a runner-up to "The Tales of Hoffmann."

More significantly, it is a revelation of Offenbach's contribution to the lyric theater. If much of it sounds commonplace and derivative, it is because the popularity of what came after it has made it seem so. There are constant reminders of Johann Strauss and Gilbert and Sullivan.

Offenbach was always at his best when his tongue was in his cheek, and the failure of "Robinson Crusoe" to survive may probably be attributed to the straightforward character of Robinson Crusoe and his lady love. There are comical subsidiary characters, including a shipwrecked Englishman from Bristol who turns up as the cannibals' chief ("I'd rather be their cook than their dinner"), and they provide much characteristic Offenbachian fun. But the solid oodles and duets of the lovers do tend to go on and on.

The production by Opera Rara, the edition of Eric Schmidt, the English translation by Don White, the stage direction by William Chappell and the sets by Anthony Holand were all examples of what can be done on a small budget. There was delightful and accomplished singing by Ian Caley, Janet Price, Sandra Dugdale and Sandra Brown. The orchestra under Ian MacPherson was too loud.

Miss Browne, by the way, was man Friday (a mezzo role created by Celestine Galli-Marié, the first Carmen). A Vassar graduate she hails from Tobago, known as Robinson Crusoe Island. If Deloe's man Friday had been his girl Friday, and if the girl had been Sandra Browne, Crusoe's predicament would hardly have been pitiable.

DANCE: On Tour With the Royal Ballet

By Oleg Kerensky

LONDON, March 8 (IHT).—The latest work to be staged by the touring section of the Royal Ballet—the so-called New Group—is by David Drew, a well-known dancer who has made several previous ballets for the company. He has a penchant for symbolism and hidden meanings and the last work he mounted, "Impressionist," was considered by the management so complex and unsatisfactory that it was withdrawn at the dress rehearsal.

"Sacred Circles," which has just had its first performances, is comparatively straightforward. It has a setting by Terence Emery which suggests a circus, with metallic poles for the ring and a circular trapeze hanging overhead; the ballet starts with a boy and a girl on each side of the stage, entwined in hoops. The fifth character is a ringmaster, who acts as a jester or catalyst, manipulating the two couples, making them switch partners, and finally leaving them trapped together in the circular trapeze which descends to form a cage. No doubt the hoops and the trapeze represent the "Sacred Circles" of the title, and no doubt these symbolize holy matrimony, or something like that.

But the important thing in a ballet is the dancing. Drew has given Nicholas Johnson as the ringmaster a spectacular virtuoso role, with lots of straightforward classical jumps and some more convoluted "modern" ones as well. The two couples get into ingenious and attractive looking positions, but, in pure dance terms, their function is less interesting. Indeed attention flags when Johnson is resting, and Drew's invention is not quite sufficient for the full half-hour of Shostakovich's Piano Quintet, Opus 87. The allegro section in the middle is the most danceable, and provides the accompaniment for most of Johnson's pyrotechnics; the slow movements are

less satisfactory. It is not a major work, nor a completely successful one, but it is just the sort of thing which the New Group exists to perform.

It has also staged Balanchine's "Allegro Brillante," not a major work either, but a good exercise in classical technique and a pleasant change for provincial audiences. It is the first time these dancers have done Balanchine, and all of them are not yet quite quick and crisp enough; no doubt familiarity will breed greater assurance.

The leading dancers, Patricia Ruanne and Paul Clarke, are already admirable. Clarke is stunningly good-looking, with real star quality; the New Group is lucky to have two male dancers like him and Johnson. However its casting policy is sometimes quixotic and sometimes downright absurd.

It is no good reviewing Fokine's "Le Spectre de la Rose," unless you have a male dancer of extreme grace and elevation. This revival was I believe mainly in-

tended for Johnson, but injury prevented him doing the first performance and it was Barry McGrath who danced the first performance. I saw in Norway by one of the ugliest and most inappropriate costumes ever seen—gray tights with a blotchy red and white shirt and a golden wig—but in any case he never came within miles of coping with the choreography, being earthbound and human instead of light and ethereal.

When the New Group was formed a couple of years ago much stress was laid on the fact that it would not perform classical pas de deux or other diversions. Now its repertoire is littered with them. Personally I welcome this volte-face; a provincial audience naturally enjoys displays of virtuosity. But classical extracts without virtuosity are worse than useless and the pas de trois from "The Sleeping Beauty" danced at the same matinee was a very pale shadow of what it should be.

WINE: A Sample of the 1972 French Vintages

By Jon Winroth

PARIS, March 8 (IHT).—What do the clients of an elegant, newly crowned three-star restaurant have in common with the noisy throngs milling through the current Paris Agricultural Fair? Both are composed in large part of wine lovers eager for a broad sampling of the latest wine crop, a sampling available, curiously enough, in both places.

Last night's "Fête de Paris," organized annually by the Restaurant Tallevet and the Revue du Vin de France to present the previous fall's wines, did not end with the usual polite applause but with cheers. Not because of the wines, but because the Michelin Guide had that day awarded Tallevet a well-deserved third star.

The dinner of *gougères* (cheese puffs), *Belon oysters*, *terrine de sole Armoricaine*, roast saddle of lamb, Breton cheese and a wonderfully light frozen raspberry soufflé, was as well prepared for 180 as if each portion had been ordered individually. This is the only restaurant I know of where this is regularly the case.

The meal more than set off the 18 wines and white, newly distilled, 140-proof armagnac and cognac, which showed what good growers are capable of despite last year's cold summer and unripe grapes.

The general character of the year is lightness, which often means thinness and high acidity, sometimes badly masked by heavy enrichment with beet sugar. Yet certain wines at the Fête were remarkable for their clean, well-balanced taste such as Madame Joly's Savennières-Coulée de Serrant, Joseph Matrot's Meursault, Lucien Peyraud's Boudot rosé and Charles Roussau's Gevrey-Chambertin Clos Saint-Jacques. The Chateau Balestier-la-Tourneille (Saint-Emilion) also had extraordinary color and body for the year.

But the most surprising wine was Cordier's red Sancerre Guche Pigeon, a fine clean wine with the taste of its Pinot Noir grapes.

Very little red Sancerre is produced and it is virtually unknown, particularly in restaurants of Tallevet's class. It would be more at home among the humbler wines at the agricultural fair, where it would certainly have carried off a gold medal in the wine judging.

At the fair, the annual awarding of medals to wines from every part of France always turns up something new and interesting as does a tour of the wine stands where the general public can sample the wares free or at minimal cost.

At the judging last Saturday morning before the fair was open to the public, Guy Jarriges of Le Sancerrois, a little distro à vin at 12 Rue du Champ-de-Mars, offered me a taste of his award-winning wines.

These were VDQS (Vins Délimités de Qualité Supérieure) wines from the Haut-Poitou, a region that is making outstanding progress in winemaking. A tour of the wine stands turned up wines from another region,

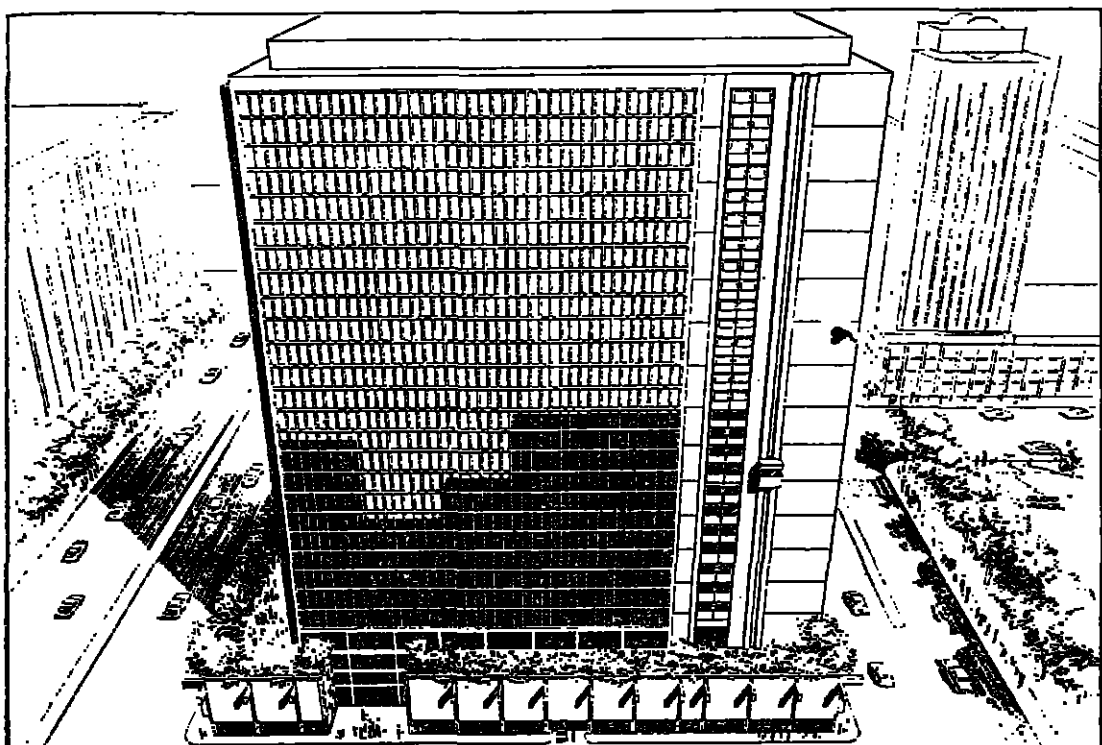
which I had recently tasted at Mr. Jarriges's bistro. These were from the Coteaux du Blaisois, near Blois in the Loire Valley, and they carried no official appellation beyond *vin blanc* or *vin rouge* together with the alcoholic degree, as required of ordinary wine.

But they were anything but ordinary in quality. They are every bit as good as the same wines with the appellation *Appellation d'Origine Contrôlée* "Touraine," and made with Sauvignon, Menu Pineau and Gamay grapes.

The best part of all these wines is that they are inexpensive, some delivered within France direct from the grower for as little as 5 francs a bottle by the case. A list of the medal-winning wines, called *Palmiers des Produits* is published each year and is now available free at the fair.

(Salon International de l'Agriculture, Porte de Versailles, Paris (15), through Sunday, March 11.)

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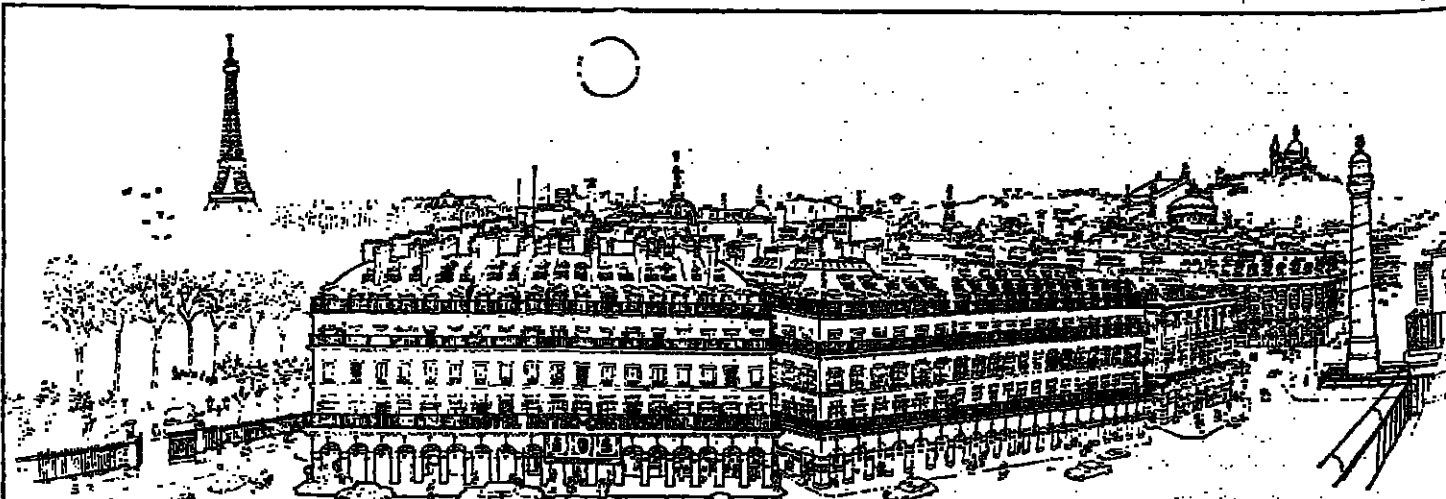
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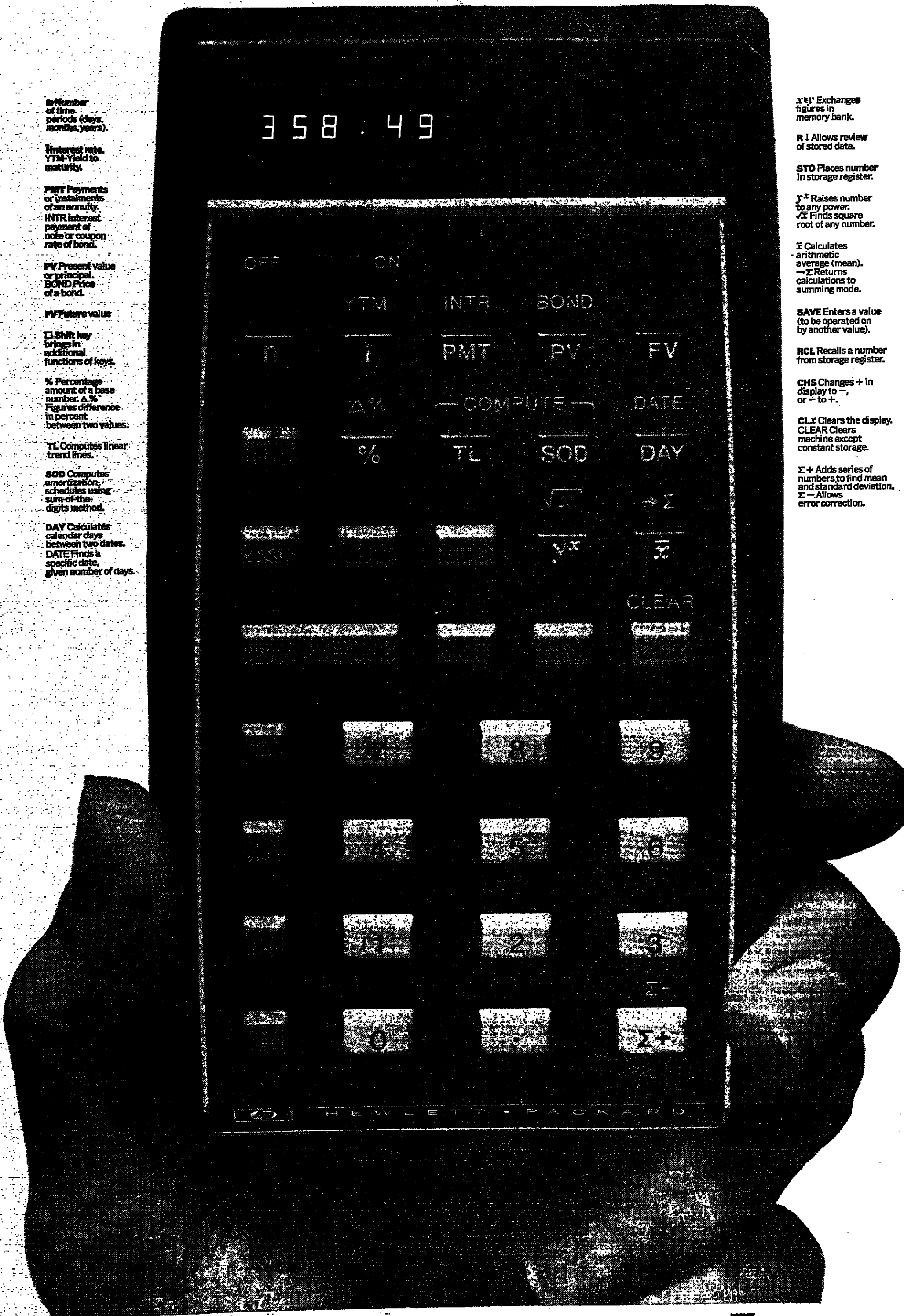
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X²Y Exchanges figures in memory bank.

R 1 Allows review of stored data.

STO Places number in storage register.

y^x Raises number to any power.
√x Finds square root of any number.

Σ Calculates arithmetic average (mean).
Σ Returns calculations to summing mode.

SAVE Enters a value (to be operated on by another value).

RCL Recalls a number from storage register.

CHS Changes + in display to -, or - to +.

CLX Clears the display.
CLEAR Clears machine except constant storage.

Σ + Adds series of numbers to find mean and standard deviation.
Σ - Allows error correction.

N Number of time periods (days, months, years).

I Interest rate.
YTM Yield to maturity.

PMT Payments or installments of an annuity.
INTR Interest payment of note or coupon rate of bond.

PV Present value or principal.
BOND Price of a bond.

FV Future value.

Δ% Shift key brings in additional functions of keys.

% Percentage amount of a base number.
Δ% Figures difference in percent between two values.

TL Computes linear trend lines.

SOD Computes amortization schedules using sum-of-the-digits method.

DAY Calculates calendar days between two dates.
DATE Finds a specific date, given number of days.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1973

PARIS, FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1973

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U.S. Traders Reserved In Devaluation Impact

NEW YORK, March 8 (AP)—The recent currency revaluations will make U.S. products more competitive eventually, but the impact this year will be only modest, U.S. exporters and economists say. Producers of exports ranging from bulldozers to air conditioners cite a number of reasons why devaluation will not produce a spurt in their overseas sales. Most important is the fact that the U.S. economy is losing strength so rapidly that any companies have their hands full just meeting domestic demand. There is no strong in-

centive to capitalize on devaluation to expand export sales. Partly for this reason, not all export prices will decline by the full amount of the change in currency values. If U.S. exporters hold dollar prices level, local currency prices of their products would decline 10 percent or so, depending on the country involved.

But, figuring they would have a hard time filling higher orders anyway, some companies will partially offset the effects of devaluation by raising dollar prices, increasing profit margins on what they do sell abroad.

Insensitive Goods

Also, many U.S. exports are not particularly sensitive to changes in price. Wheat exports, for example, are more affected by drought in the Soviet Union than by the value of the dollar. Foreign import restrictions control sales levels of other U.S. exports.

On some products, too, there is a substantial lag between a decision to buy and actual shipment, delaying any sales increase from devaluation. On other items where foreign competition is stiffening, devaluation may merely prevent a decline in U.S. exports. Finally, there are many categories where U.S.-made goods are so much more costly that a 10 percent devaluation will not make them competitive with those made abroad.

All this does not mean there will be no increase in exports this year. U.S. exports have been rising practically every year and will very likely rise again in 1973. Exports last year totaled \$49.21 billion, up from \$43.35 billion in 1971 and more than double the \$20.99 billion of 10 years earlier.

The trouble is that imports rose faster, hitting \$55.56 billion last year and producing a merchandise trade deficit of \$6.35 billion. Ten years earlier imports totaled only \$16.33 billion, and the United States had a \$4.92-billion surplus. As recently as 1970 there was a \$2.71-billion surplus.

The latest dollar devaluation, like that of 1971, was designed to boost U.S. exports and reduce imports, helping to correct that imbalance. Over the longer pull, it may well work, economists believe. But international trade does not turn around in a day.

"The short-term effects of currency revaluations are going to be difficult to discern," says J. J. Gavin Jr., vice-president for finance at Borg-Warner Corp. "The whole concept of a devalued dollar is new to U.S. business people, and it is going to take a little time before currency considerations and relationships really get cranked into marketing strategy and planning."

One problem in obtaining maximum advantage from the currency revaluations is that U.S. manufacturers are not as export-oriented as their competitors in Japan, West Germany and France. Many small companies do not seek foreign business at all, and even some large companies give exports a low priority.

That lack of export motivation is compounded in a boom year like this. "There is a tendency for the U.S. producer to look at the domestic market as his base," says J. Barry Thompson, vice-president and manager of the international division of Central National Bank of Cleveland.

"When that base shrinks, as it did during the recession, it is difficult to supplement it with foreign sales. But when domestic demand is good many tend to forget about exports, making an occasional deal if it comes their way, but not really working at developing foreign sales."

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Oxy May Have Major Oil Field

Occidental Petroleum Corp. says that testing of the second well in British North Sea block 15/17 has established the recently discovered Piper field as a commercial find with the potential of being a major oil accumulation. Oxy is operator for a group which also includes a subsidiary of Getty Oil Co., Allied Chemical (Britain) Ltd. and Thomson Scottish Associates Ltd. The group's newest well flowed high quality crude oil in production tests of two intervals at a combined total of 32,129 barrels a day. The group's first well, tested last January, flowed crude oil from two intervals at a combined rate of 8,848 barrels a day.

Sonatrach Gets \$250-Million Loan

Sonatrach, the Algerian state oil and gas enterprise, has concluded arrangements for a \$250-million Euroloan and disclosed plans to raise longer-term funds on the Eurobond market as soon as market conditions permit. The Euroloan, for a maximum period of 10 years, has an interest rate pegged to the prevailing three or six-month London Eurodollar interbank rate, plus a fixed margin of 1 percent. The loan was arranged by First Boston Corp. and the funds were provided by about 45 banks from various countries. Sonatrach expects to be exporting

about 7 billion cubic feet a day of natural gas in about six years, president Sid Ahmed Ghazali reports. This would generate about \$1.5 billion a year, he says.

Reserves Used for Firm's Payout

Sté Générale de Belgique had to dip into reserves to pay its previously announced 180-franc dividend for 1972. It paid 150 francs in 1971. In its annual report, the company says net income last year rose to 846.5 million francs from 815.69 million. A total of 855.18 million francs was needed to pay the dividend, so 35.07 million francs had to be taken from reserves to cover the dividend and certain other fees the company pays out of net income. Sté Générale says it has a policy of progressively increasing its dividend, and reserves were consolidated to be able to continue this policy in lean years.

U.K. Firm in Japan Venture

Meiji Seika Kaishi, of Japan, and United Biscuit, of Britain, have agreed to set up a joint confectionery manufacturing firm in Japan around April. The concern, to be called Meiji-McVitie Ltd., will be owned equally by the two firms. Plans call for the manufacture of the British firm's products with the brand name McVitie.

Analysis of a Historic Trend

Opposition to Floating Rates Is Declining

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP)—History is being made in the world's money markets, with all the major currencies, including the dollar, being allowed to "float"—to seek their own level without artificial props.

This marks the demise of the Bretton Woods system of fixed rates, which, ironically, was set in place after World War II to prevent the recurrence of the kind of chaos in money markets that prevailed in the 1920s and 1930s.

For 20 years, many academics have urged that consideration be given to floating rates, or at least to the introduction of more "flexibility" into the system. But mostly, talk of "floating" was dismissed as fuzzy-headed.

It was nothing short of sensation when Karl Blessing, then head of the Bundesbank, spoke openly at the American Banking Association's conference in May, 1968, of the need to think about floating rates. Mr. Blessing said then: "Something must be flexible, either the rates or the system."

And Prof. Harry G. Johnson of the University of Chicago, a long-time advocate of floating, remarked at the same conference with great foresight: "There is a fair probability that some crisis will lead the world to return to a system of floating currencies such as prevailed in the 1930s."

Some Are Horrified

But floating still conjures up a fear of total instability, and it is regarded with horror in many high places, including the International Monetary Fund, the Federal Reserve System (notably the conservative and influential New York Fed), and by the government of France.

Nonetheless, it is clear that some of the unshakable concepts have been shattered. It was said, for example, that the dollar could never be devalued because it was the standard of measurement for all other currencies.

Now, it has been devalued twice (by substantial amounts) within 14 months, and is in fact floating like the other currencies with no fixed value.

The sheer insanity of governmental support of the dollar, or any other currency, at the cost of vast internal dislocations has

driven all key political powers to the very brink of what almost everybody said was impossible just a few years ago.

Complex Arguments

If floating works, all of the intricate arguments about "reserves" and the need to build more "liquidity" should recede. For if the academic argument is right, when a nation has a balance of payments deficit, the rate for its currency will automatically decline until the outflow of capital stops. Then, presumably, imports will decline and exports will increase to restore a balance.

The traditional argument against floating rates is that the

changing price tag on currency will create too much uncertainty for those who import and export goods. Opponents of a float also fear that competitive depreciation of currencies could itself touch off protectionist trade wars and perhaps world-wide depression.

As Lawrence Krause, of the Brookings Institution, has pointed out, the exchange rate is just the "price of one currency for another." Floating rates are not a substitute for, or a guarantee of, good economic policy. Nations are not going to get into trade wars because of floating rates; and, as we have seen, they can certainly become protectionist without floating rates.

Profit Soars 38% at BASF; Thyssen Net Declines 10%

LUDWIGSHAFEN, West Germany, March 8 (Reuters)—Worldwide group profit before taxes rose 38 percent last year, Badische Anilin- und Soda-Fabrik AG (BASF) reported today.

But in another report today from Dusseldorf, August Thyssen AG said its consolidated group profit for the year fell 10.4 percent while sales dropped 5 percent.

BASF set its profit at a provisional 730 million deutsche marks, up from 529 million DM in 1971.

In a letter to shareholders, the company said world-wide sales rose 12.5 percent to 12.68 billion DM from 12.14 billion marks in 1971.

BASF said the upturn in profit reflected higher capacity utilization. However, the company noted that profit levels of 1968 and 1969 have not been reached. The ratio of profit to sales last year was about one-third below that of 1968 and 1969, the company said.

Thyssen Decline

In its report, Thyssen said consolidated group net profit was 56.08 million marks in the year ended Sept. 30, down from 62.6 million DM in 1971. Sales dipped to 9.3 billion DM from 10.4 billion marks.

At a press conference, Thyssen's executive board chairman Hans-Guenther Sohl said the situation

had improved from last October after the most difficult year in the company's 20-year history.

Mr. Sohl said he is convinced that Thyssen will earn its dividend this year, noting a trend toward a "normal" dividend at this time.

Thyssen paid a 7 percent dividend in 1971-1972 and 1970-1971, down from 14 percent in 1968-1970 and 12 percent in 1966-1969.

Mr. Sohl said steel demand has increased and the effects of a 5 percent price rise applied in February are beginning to be felt.

Prices Rise 1.6% in U.S. In February

Wholesale Index Gain Is Led by Food Costs

By Peter Milius

WASHINGTON, March 8 (WP)—The rate of inflation last month as measured by wholesale prices was a seasonally-adjusted 1.6 percent, the same as it was in December and otherwise the greatest in 22 years, the Labor Department said today.

Farm product and wholesale food prices in general led the way upward, increasing 3.2 percent for the month when adjusted and making up three-fifths of the total price rise.

But fuel and lumber prices increased substantially also, and industrial commodities prices as a group went up their fastest since 1951.

Cheerless Figures

The statistics did nothing to cheer up the White House, compounding its twin problems of holding down this year's wage rates at home and defending the dollar's value abroad.

Herbert Stein, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, said simply that the "continuation of price increases at the rate experienced in February would be inconsistent with the nation's anti-inflation goals."

The basic goal is to have the rate of inflation down to an annual level of 2.5 percent by the end of the year. February's adjusted 1.6 percent increase in the overall wholesale price index works out to an annual rate of 19.3 percent.

The rate for the farm and food sector of the wholesale economy, which makes up about a fourth of the overall wholesale index, was 38.4 percent on an annual basis.

Steady Measure

In the remaining three-fourths, the industrial sector, which economists say is the steadiest and best barometer of inflation, the increase was an adjusted 1 percent for the month, or 12 percent in annual terms.

Overall, the department said, wholesale prices last month were 8.2 percent above February of last year. Industrial commodities prices were 4.1 percent higher, and farm and food prices 19.1 percent.

Wholesale prices in general have risen at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of 11 percent in the last six months, and 18.5 percent in the last three. Those rates are 4 and 5.9 percent for industrial commodities, and 30.8 and 56 percent in the farm and food sector.

The rate of inflation has thus been quickening.

Wall St. Prices Retreat After Inflation Report

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, March 8 (NYT)—The market settled back today and marked time in moderate trading after four sessions of advances on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which had climbed 30.33 in the previous four sessions, dipped 3.54 and closed at 976.44, its lowest level of the day. Volume sagged to 15.1 million shares from yesterday's 19.1 million.

A report from Washington indicated that inflation—one of Wall Street's biggest concerns at present—had continued to surge in February.

The financial community fears that inflationary pressures, assuming they do not let up, will force the Nixon administration to assume a posture of economic restraint that might stall the growth in corporate profits that has kept the stock market at a fairly high level.

Focus on Paris Efforts

Wall Street also has its attention focused on the efforts in Paris to resolve the monetary crisis that forced the closing of the official money exchanges in Europe and Japan.

Oil stocks, which were hit by heavy selling yesterday after the Nixon administration reimposed price controls on petroleum products, rebounded today, although the group in general did not recoup all its losses.

3 European Nations Hold Talks on Stability

BERN, March 8 (Reuters)—Experts from West Germany, Austria and Switzerland held discussions on the possibilities of economic stabilization at Bonn yesterday, the Swiss Finance Ministry said today.

The talks, held at the invitation of the West German Finance Ministry, served to analyze the present economic situation in the three countries.

Company Reports

Leaseway Transportation			
Fourth Quarter 1972	Revenue (millions)	103.79	91.23
Profits (millions)	5.57	4.74	
Per Share	0.82	0.70	
Year	Revenue (millions)	363.06	320.03
Profits (millions)	16.38	13.81	
Per Share	2.41	2.04	
Marcor			
Fourth Quarter 1972	Revenue (millions)	786.3	854.5
Profits (millions)	32.51	36.07	
Per Share	0.79	0.86	
Year	Revenue (millions)	2,369.3	2,998.6
Profits (millions)	72.67	87.51	
Per Share	1.77	1.42	

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ)—The following are the late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

March 8, 1973			
	Today	Prev.	Ch.
Star 15 per \$	2,474.5	2,475.5	- 5.04
Brig fr. (A)	22.4	22.4	
Brig fr. (B)	29.175	29.275	-14.60
Deutsche mark	2.7805	2.5105	+16.24
Danish krone	6.847	6.68	+14.54
Escudo	24.0	24.0	
Fr. fr. (A)	4.48	4.48	
Fr. fr. (B)	4.4825	4.485	-13.73
Guillem	2.7935	2.5225	+15.77
Irish pound	4.29	4.29	
Lira (A)	565.0	555.5	
Lira (B)	562.0	555.5	
Peseta	87.5	87.25	+ 3.20
Schilling	30.1	29.15	+10.27
Sw krona	3.215	3.25	-10.63
Swiss franc	3.17	3.19	-21.00
Yen	251	252.5	-10.27

A: Free. B: Commercial.

* Percentage change against the dollar from central bank rates by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co.

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This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

February 1973

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Incorporated

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IncorporatedBache & Co.
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NOTICE OF PROPOSED EXCHANGE OF DEBENTURES

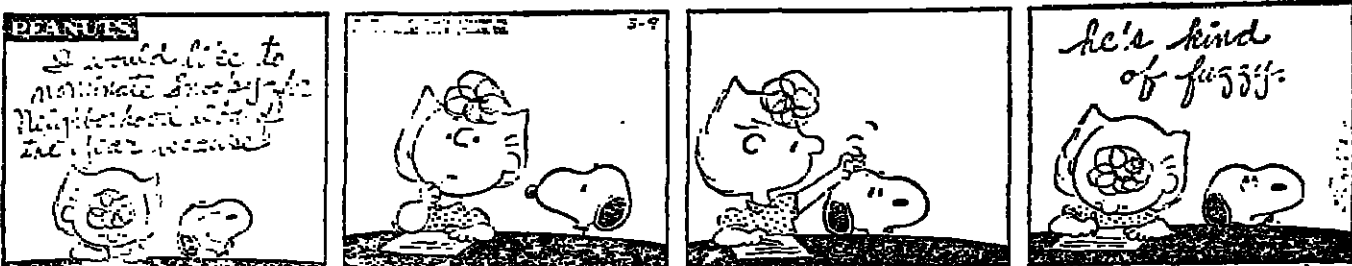
To the holders of the \$5½ million of 9½% Guaranteed (Subordinated) Convertible Debentures due 1975 of Canaveral International Financial Corp. N.V. (Guaranteed by Canaveral International Corp.)

An exchange offer has been proposed whereby each debenture would be exchanged for common stock (to be listed on American Stock Exchange) of Canaveral International Corp. and a new first mortgage real estate bond of Canaveral International Financial Corp. N.V.

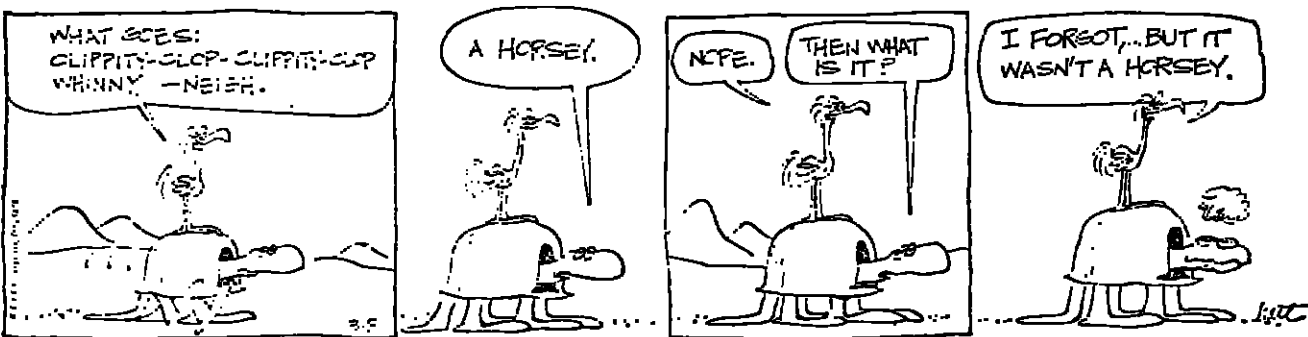
Contact the security dealer from whom you purchased these debentures immediately for a copy of the complete exchange offer. Deadline for acceptance of the exchange offer is April 10, 1973.

Canaveral International Financial Corp. N.V.
By: Henry Dobbin, President

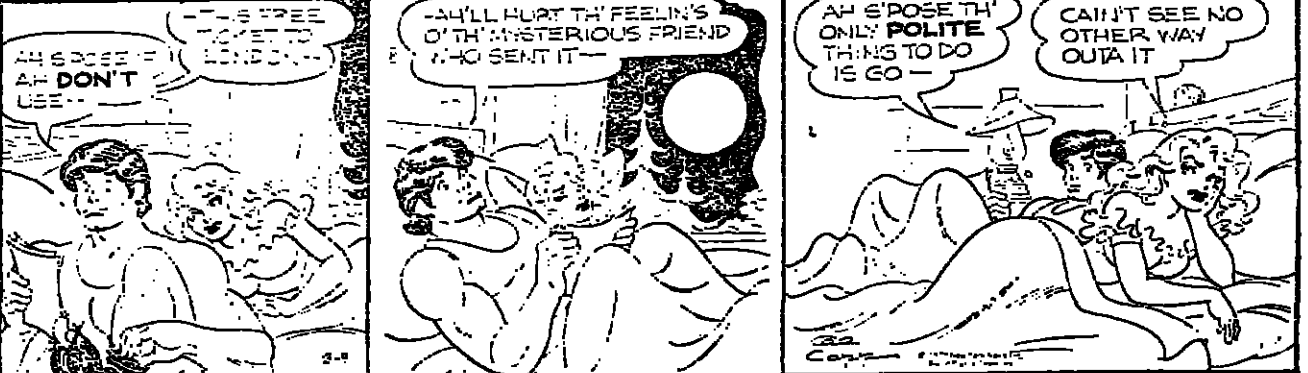
PEANUTS



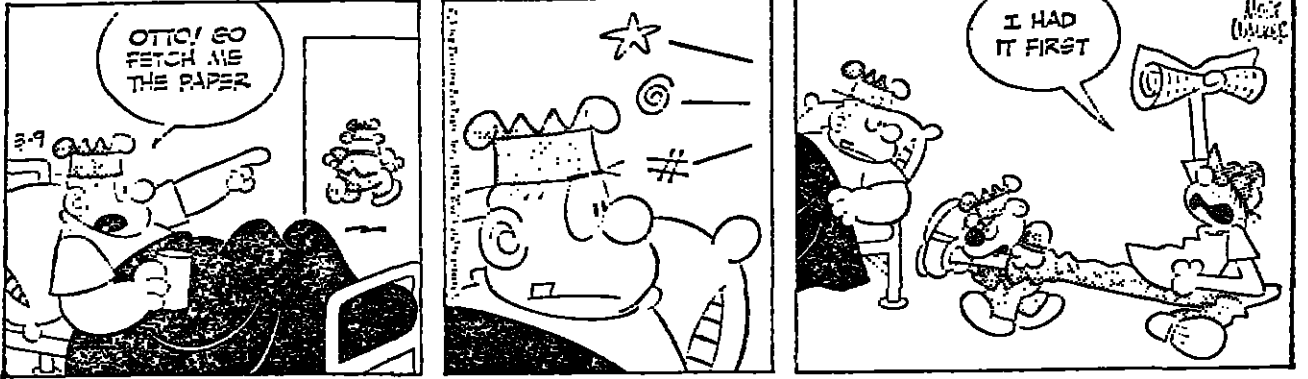
B.C.



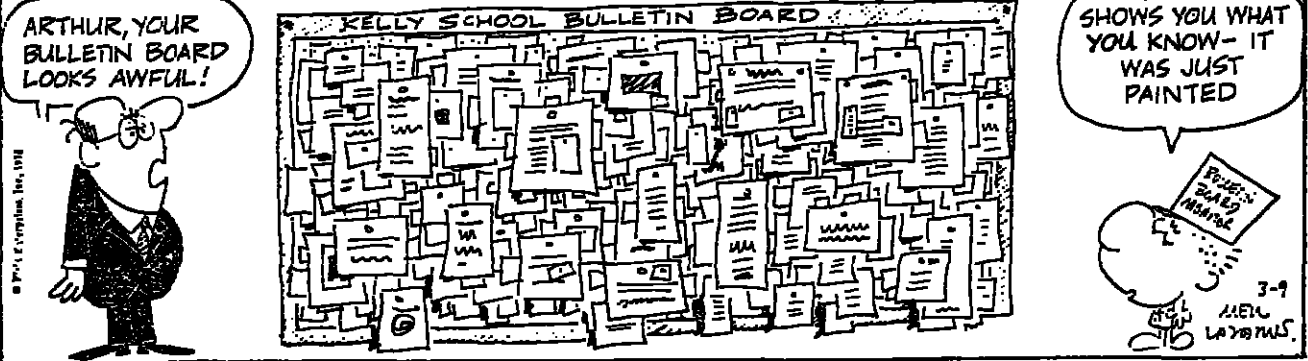
L.I.L. ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



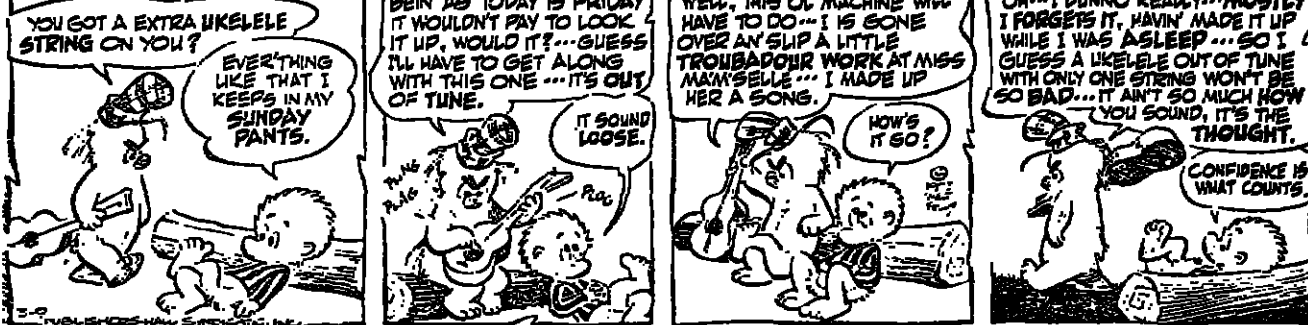
WIAZARD



REX MORGAN



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Consider first the prospect of various slam contracts for North-South if East opens with a pre-emptive three spades.

Six hearts has the worst chance, 15 percent at best. The declarer would have to find trumps three-three, and then succeed in running the clubs. Six diamonds is distinctly better, since the chance of picking up the trumps, in the light of the pre-emptive opening bid, is good. But even if the declarer succeeds in that department he must succeed in running clubs to make 12 tricks.

Best of all is six clubs, which is almost sure to succeed if the trump problem is solved roughly a 50-50 chance on the bidding. South reached six diamonds, a slightly less attractive contract, by the route shown. In response to the double, North made a slightly eccentric use of the unusual no-trump. His jump to four no-trump asked South to pick a minor suit, an action that would have been more attractive with less length-disparity in the two suits.

South had enough reserve strength to justify a slam, and

bid five hearts en route. When his partner then bid six clubs, he corrected to six diamonds, knowing that he would find at least four diamonds in the dummy.

West led a spade to East's king, and South could place East with a seven-card spade suit headed by A-K-J. The shift was to a heart, taken in the South hand. Now South had to attack trumps, and naturally he played West for the queen by leading the ace followed by the jack.

The diamond finesse succeeded, but the four-one break forced South to repeat the finesse and denude both hands of trumps to draw West's queen. When a club was then led to the ace, creating the same club problem when the jack appeared, the declarer had a useful clue to the distribution. East had shown up with one singleton and was unlikely to have another. With a strong seven-card spade suit and two singletons, his third-seat bid might well have been four spades. So he put up the club king from dummy and made the slam by choosing the right moment to abandon the percentage play.

Notice that it would have been wiser to cash heart winners after the trumps were drawn, thereby supplementing the distribution information and making the club play a near-certainty. But the result would have been the same.

NORTH
♠ 5
♥ 86
♦ K1092
♣ K107643

WEST (D)
♠ Q1073
♥ J98
♦ Q863
♣ 98

EAST
♠ AKJ9842
♥ Q1052
♦ QJ
♣ QJ

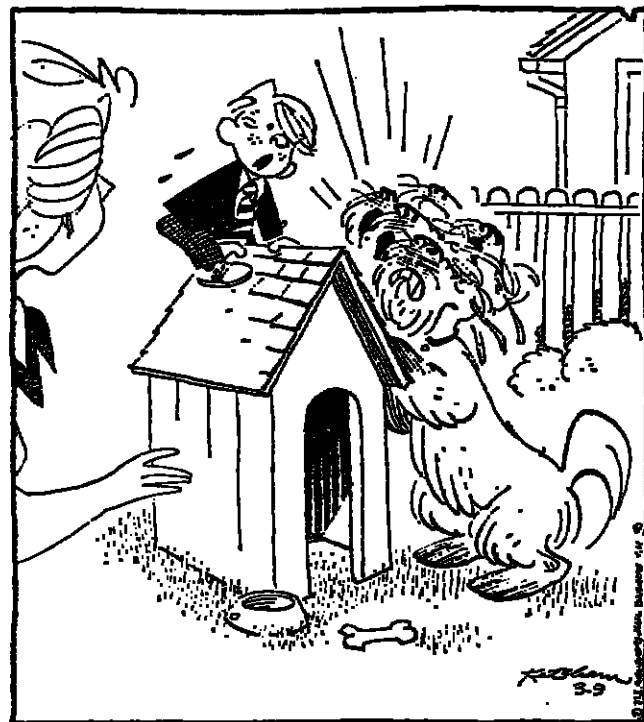
SOUTH
♠ 8
♥ AKQ74
♦ AJ74
♣ A52

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:
West North East South
Pass Pass 3♣ Dbl.
Pass 4NT Pass 5♥
Pass 6♣ Pass 6♦
Pass Pass
West led the spade three.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

M	A	G	E	S	P	E	A	R	P	R	O	I
A	M	O	R	A	I	N	E	S	P	I	L	E
C	A	L	L	I	F	O	R	N	I	A	P	P
S	T	R	E	L	L	E	R	L	E	N	S	E
O	R	I	D	I	N	I	T					
E	I	S	T	E	R	S	M	A	G	I	N	O
L	E	H	E	A	N	S	O	R	N	S	A	N
A	R	A	N	S	S	E	P	T	I	S		
N	I	T	H	E	D	I	R	E	C	T	I	O
D	O	G	S	M	O	O	S	H	A	I	P	O
A	N	N	S	G	E	E						
E	S	C	R	O	N							
M	O	D	I	N	A	I	N	I	R	E	I	S
P	A	I	R	E	R	E	I	C				
S	P	E	E	D								
E	R	A	S	I	E							

DENNIS THE MENACE



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JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

MABL

POTIV

UNDOAR

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BOOKS

THE RETREAT FROM RICHES

Affluence and Its Enemies

By Peter Passell and Leonard Ross

Foreword by Paul A. Samuelson. The Viking Press.

256 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Robert Solow

IT is harder than it looks to write good popular economics. First of all, you have to be charged up on an issue—nobody but a professional would read economics for pleasure or for mere understanding. Second, you have to write well. And third, you have to get it right, at least if you care what the brothers back in the university will think. Peter Passell and Leonard Ross, respectively, write these books with high marks, including the third, which is by far the hardest. The main problem with their book is that it is just a little too sensible because, unfortunately, the fourth rule about writing popular economics is that balance out—sell meat and potatoes.

A mere decade ago, both Kennedy and Khrushchev took it for granted that a rising standard of living was a good thing. When they paused after a sentence promising more rapid economic growth, they expected applause, and they got it. Nowadays there is a substantial body of opinion, a minority but an articulate and important minority, that regards economic growth as a terminal disease. Khrushchev will not have to bury us—we will take care of that detail ourselves. This is the "retreat from riches" that Passell and Ross (P.R.R. for short) wish to confront and refute.

For P.R.R., economic growth means a rise in the volume of goods and services produced and consumed per person. Population growth is not economic growth. They would not argue that the world needs any more people than it now has.

Why should anyone be against economic growth in that sense? There are always genuine ascetics who believe that catering to the body is bad for the soul. But they are hardly a political force. A more common belief is that, in the United States at least, materialism has gone wild and the production of useful things has given way to the production of trifles. But this fashionable view cannot survive a brush with the facts. P.R.R. point out that even in the United States 90 percent of all families get along on less than \$13,000 a year. That is a lot by the standards of history and much of the world today, but the moral quality of the argument from asceticism is not exactly dazzling when it comes from people whose own standard of living is much higher. P.R.R. conclude that scarcity is still a real fact of life for most people, and not only the very poor. Relief of poverty and widely shared comfort and security are still a valid social purpose.

Acute poverty could be eliminated by redistribution, at least in the relatively rich countries of the world. P.R.R. argue that it won't be. They record the virtual absence of any movement toward equalization of incomes in the past 15 years, despite much talk. They suggest, with examples, that middle-class politics is much better at legislating tax preferences for the middle class than at playing Robin Hood.

Notice that it would have been wiser to cash heart winners after the trumps were drawn, thereby supplementing the distribution information and making the club play a near-certainty. But the result would have been the same.

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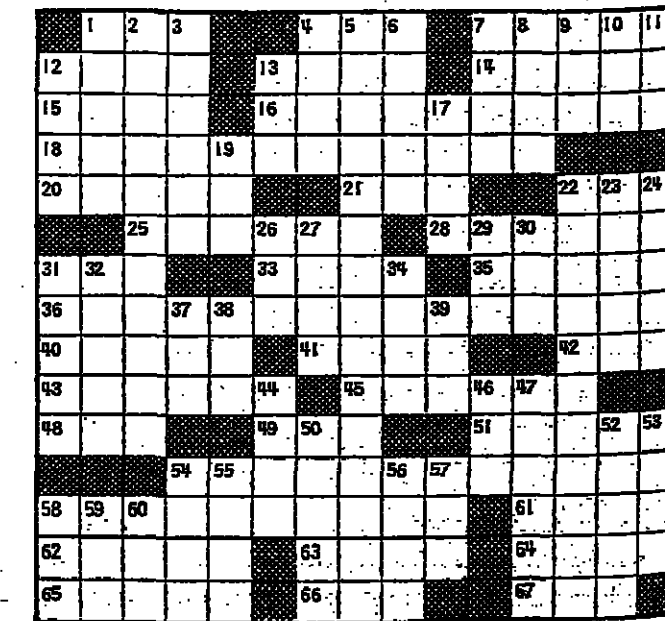
Robert Solow teaches economic at MIT.

The New York Times

CROSSWORD

By Will Wren

- ACROSS
- 1 Suffix for leg
 - 2 Drink
 - 3 Piece of information
 - 4 Hillside for Burns
 - 5 B.C. and A.D.
 - 6 Degrade
 - 7 Quartet singer
 - 8 Like sale items
 - 9 Cory of
 - 10 With 36 Across
 - 11 Eastern faith
 - 12 Spleen
 - 13 Time or
 - 14 Newsweek, for short
 - 15 Flag
 - 16 Author de Beauvoir
 - 17 Place for tests
 - 18 Wild party
 - 19 Actress Lenya
 - 20 See 18 Across
 - 21 Street show
 - 22 Guarded
 - 23 Nationality: Suffix
 - 24 Repulsive women
 - 25 Canopy
 - 26 Barnyard creature
 - 27 Tepid, in Munich
 - 28 Fools
 - 29 Risky route
 - 30 Park-bench sign
 - 31 Dies—humor
 - 32 Tree house
 - 33 Sojourn
 - 34 Napoleon et al.
 - 35 Abbr.
 - 36 Grieg and
 - 37 Flagstad
 - 38 Parallel word: Abbr.
 - 39 Direction: Abbr.
 - 40 Craving
 - 41 Charge
 - 42 Flem-de
 - 43 Often-pink item
 - 44 To, in Scotland
 - 45 Discovers
 - 46 Lock up
 - 47 Storehouse
 - 48 "the joy of my life"
 - 49 Greek letters
 - 50 Synonym
 - 51 Son of Judah
 - 52 Farm unit
 - 53 Buff
 - 54 Former auto
 - 55 Cause a snafu



Yesterday's Jumbles: PRUNE AVAIL BUTTON LETHAL

Answer: Fold in cloth—A PLEAT

Answer: Fold in cloth—A PLEAT

